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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, July 19—Headquarters have issued the following statement: In the western theater, in the district of Souchez, after a comparatively quiet day the fighting became more spirited during the night. A French attack against Souchez was repulsed, and attacks south of Souchez were prevented by the German fire.

On the front between the Oise and Argonne there was vigorous artillery and mine fighting. Weak French attacks in the Argonne forest were unimportant.

On the Meuse heights southwest of Eparges and on the Tranchee the fighting is proceeding, with alternating successes. The German troops lost minor local advantages which they had gained on the 17th, but captured three officers and 300 men.

In the Russian war theater the German troops occupied Tukum and captured Windau. Windau is a seaport in Courland on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Windau river, 100 miles north-west of Mitau. Pursuing the Russians who were defeated on the Aa river at Altiau, the German troops yesterday reached the district of Hofzumberge and northwest of Mitau, where the Russians occupied previously prepared positions.

East of Popelany and Kursany the fighting continued.

Between the Pissa and the Skawa the Russians evacuated a position which had been penetrated at several points by the German troops and are now retreating toward the Narow. The German rearguard fighting in a district of swampy and marshy ground which is extremely favorable to the resistance of the Russians accomplished notable deeds.

The army of General von Gallwitz advancing further, now is standing with all its troops on the Narow line, southwest of Ostrolenka and Nowo Georgiewsk. (Nowo Georgiewsk is a strong fortress about 20 miles north-west of Warsaw at the confluence of the Vistula and the Bug.) The Russians who did not find protection in their fortifications and bridgehead positions already have retreated across the Narow.

The Narow joins the Bug at Skarow, 15 miles north of Warsaw. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to 101 officers and 28,760 men.

In Poland, between the Vistula and the Pissa, the Russians are retreating eastward.

In the southeastern theater the Russian troops defeated on the 17th by the army under General von Woyrsich, northwest of Sienno, attempted to arrest the German pursuit in its previously prepared positions behind the Ilnanka sector. Yesterday afternoon the Silesian landwehr stormed the Russian advanced positions near Chapiow. The same troops during the night entered the line near Krasnow and Baranow, which also is wavering with a decision imminent.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the battle of the allied troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is proceeding with unabated violence. At the rupture point near Pilaskowice and Krasnow the Russians made desperate efforts to avert defeat. Fresh troops sent against the Germans were defeated, however.

Further east, in Grabovetz district, allied troops forced a crossing of the Volitzia. Austro-Hungarian troops advanced across the Bug to a point north of Sokol. Under pressure of the German pursuit the Russians retreated during the night on the entire front, stopping only at the rupture point near Krasnow, where they attempted some resistance, but suffered a severe defeat.

German troops and the corps under the command of Field Marshal von Arz captured, from the 16th to the 18th, 16,250 prisoners and 23 machine-guns.

According to written orders which have come into German possession, the commanders of the Russians were resolved to maintain, without regard to losses, the positions which the Germans now have captured.

Eastern theater of war: In Courland the Russians were repulsed near Grosscharden, east of Tukum and near Gruendorf and Usingen. East of Kursany the Russians also are retreating before the German attack.

North of Nowogrod on the Narow the German troops captured Russian positions north of the confluence of the Skroda and Pissa rivers. Fresh Landwehr troops who were under fire for the first time especially distinguished themselves. North of the mouth of the Skawa the Germans reached the Narow. The permanent fortifications of Ostrolenka, on the northwest bank of the river, were occupied.

Southeastern theater of war: German Landwehr and reserve troops of the army of General von Woyrsich repulsed superior forces of the Russians from their position at Ilnanka. All counter-attacks made by Russian reserves, which were brought up more than 8000 prisoners. The German troops are closely pursuing the Russians. The German cavalry already have reached the railway line from Radom to Ivangorod.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the Germans are following the retreating Russians.

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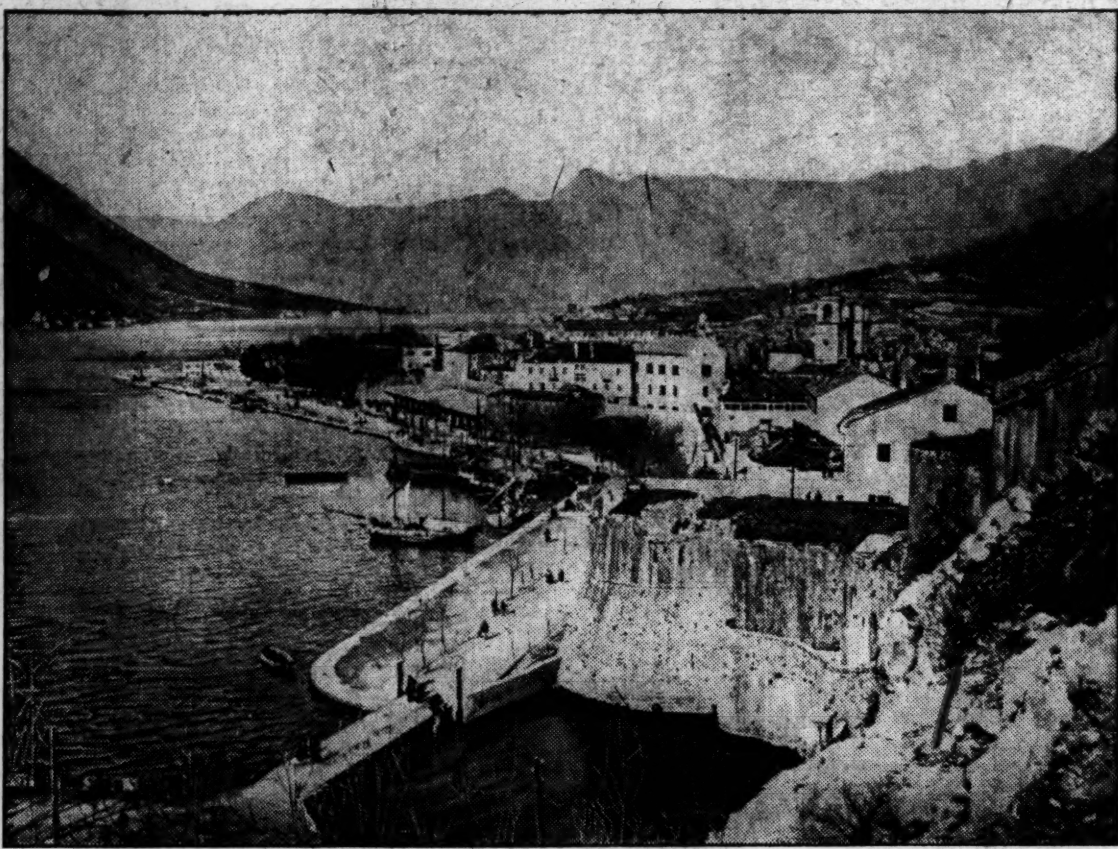
LONDON, Tuesday—Sir John French made the following announcement in his report to the war office: Yesterday evening, after successfully exploding a mine just west of the Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British troops occupied about 150 yards of German trenches. The French captured 15 prisoners including two officers and also two machine-guns. Two other German machine-guns were destroyed by the explosion. Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

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PARIS, July 20—An official statement was issued by the war office tonight as follows: In Artois there have been artillery actions, but no infantry engagements. Reims was violently bombarded, several civilians being killed. Between the Meuse and the Moselle at Les Eparges, in the region of Fey-en-Haye and Le Prete forest there has been a very lively cannonade. On Monday night a French dirigible dropped 23 bombs on the military railroad station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchattel, returning safely to the French lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, July 20—An official statement was issued tonight from the headquarters of the Russian general staff to the following effect: In the region of Riga and Shavli, German columns reached the front Tukum-Doblen, and advanced on the 18th southward against Hofzumberge and Denen.



View of Cattaro, a town in Dalmatia, near Montenegrin frontier, an objective of the Italian fleet

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day in the region of Riga and Shavli on the Grunof-Zagory-Kruppy fronts. The Germans made partial advances in the attacks against the trenches of one of the Russian regiments northeast of Suwalki, near the village of Gluboki, which have been disputed since last Wednesday. The Germans, assisted by numerous batteries, succeeded again in occupying certain trenches which the Russians had captured from them on the previous day.

On the Narow there has been light artillery fighting. Yesterday there were some light advance guard engagements. Sunday the siege artillery from the fortress of Nowo Georgiewsk successfully bombarded the heads of the German columns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug, the Germans carefully approached the new Russian front. On the Bug the German attacks in the Kryow-Sokal region continue. Near Sokal they have extended their forces slightly on the right bank of the Bug.

On the Dniester front the Russians captured yesterday 500 prisoners and five machine-guns after stubborn fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued today: On the Isonzo front the Italian offensive resulted in progress yesterday, especially on the plateau of Carso where the Italians took 500 prisoners. Italian troops dug in rapidly on the conquered positions and resisted counterattacks. The action continued throughout the night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, July 20—According to an official statement issued here tonight the Austrian forces, pursuing the retreating Russians between the Vistula and the Bug rivers yesterday, crossed the recent battlefield and increased the number of prisoners by 50 officers and 3500 men. Three thousand prisoners were taken near Sokal.

West of the Vistula the Austrians broke down the Russian resistance, and on the Ilnanka river, southward and westward of Radom, resisted violent attacks. The Transylvania infantry succeeded in storming the village of Kostryn.

Austrian forces occupied Radom today. On the frontier between Bukovina and Bessarabia, a Russian brigade was overtaken and dispersed.

In the Italian theater of war, the battle is proceeding in the region of Gorizia. The Italian attack which is now directed with great severity against the bridgehead at Gorizia, was unsuccessful last night. After a heavy bombardment of the bridgehead, which lasted until noon, the Italian eleventh division attacked the sector of Podgora. The Italians entered the Austrian trenches at some points but were ejected.

After heavy artillery preparation, a second attack was delivered in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, which was repulsed at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Severe fighting for the border plateau of Doblerdo is in progress. Yesterday afternoon the Hungarian landwehr forces repulsed a strong attack against the position near Sdraussina. The other Italian mass attacks which followed were likewise repulsed. Attacks against the southwestern border plateau from the direction of Polazzo and Redipaglia, and against Monte Corsich, north of Monfalcone, failed. The Italians, retreating everywhere, suffered severe losses.

Artillery combats in the middle Isonzo and Krn district and on the Carinthian frontier continue. In the district south of this section, two heavy attacks of Alpines were repulsed.

In the heavy fighting in the Kremsberg district, already mentioned, the Italians had a casualty list of over 2000, with double that number wounded. The Austrian total loss was 42. The Austrian troops have recaptured positions to the south of Schlunderbach. An attack by small Italian forces against Colonel Dilapa failed.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Wednesday—The resignation of M. Zographos, the foreign minister, has been accepted by the King, the portfolio being taken over by the prime minister. A decree postponing the opening of Parliament to Aug. 16 has also been signed by the King.

Meanwhile the retirement of the Russian army is not without its effect on Greek public opinion and it may be taken that no definite action in favor of Britain and her allies will be taken by Greece until the situation in the east improves and until Greece obtains satisfactory guarantees against Bulgarian flank attacks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—In the course of a speech in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith said the cotton question was the most delicate and difficult matter and one engaging the government's most careful consideration.

"I am not satisfied," he added, "with the existing state of affairs. I believe much that is material and necessary ingredient in the manufacture of some important kinds of munitions reaches the Germans which ought not to reach them. On the other hand, we have to be very careful in the exercise of belligerent rights not to impinge upon trade interests and the legitimate susceptibilities of neutral powers." The government, he added, were hopeful of achieving without much delay a more adequate solution of the difficulties.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said the Netherlands Overseas Trust dealt with all cotton imported and not only with the cotton reexported from the United Kingdom. The number of vessels with cargoes wholly or partly of cotton diverted since March 11 to the United Kingdom ports was 49 and to other British ports 11. Payments to the United Kingdom in respect of 25 shipments had been made in respect of 25 shipments purchased under arrangements with representatives of the American cotton shippers.

The attorney-general said no cases of cargoes of cotton diverted into British ports under the order-in-council of March 11 had yet been adjudicated upon in the prize court.

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EXPRESS CO. TO OPEN AGENCIES FOR TOURISTS

American Corporation to Make Each of Its 8000 Branches an Office of New Department of Travel

Impetus to travel by reaching new fields is expected to be one of the results of the latest enterprise of the American Express Company which, it is learned today, is about to establish a "travel department" in connection with each of its agencies in the United States. No official announcement of its new endeavor has as yet been given by the company, although the intimation is made that it plans for the travel department have been fully matured.

It is learned at the local office of the company that the enterprise will be formally launched in a short time, possibly in another fortnight, or at any rate by the first of September. It is said to be only a matter of equipping the 8000 branches of the company throughout the country with the proper fixtures and appurtenances of tourist offices before the plan will be officially announced.

The management already is actively engaged in getting the necessary tickets printed, and the cases for filing them, together with booklets and other printed information concerning travel. When these have been secured and distributed the new service will be inaugurated.

No definite explanation of the purpose of its new venture is forthcoming at this time from the American Express Company. It was stated at the Boston office, however, that the new department of travel was being instituted as a means of rendering a further service to the public.

It was said that the inroads being made by the United States postoffice department into the business of transporting small packages, through the operation of the parcel post, is not the primal cause of the express company entering the tourist agency field.

It is pointed out by those who are closely in touch with the situation that a source of considerable revenue of the express companies is being deprived through the suspension of European travel by Americans and the consequent suspension of the business of the express companies in issuing travelers' checks. The intimation is given that this condition may have had much influence with the American Express Company in launching its new travel department.

Activities of the company all over the United States in arranging tours for the public are expected to find much new business in this line, many fields being reached which are as yet undeveloped by the tourist agencies. Managers of the local tourist agencies generally are of the opinion that the entry of the express company into the field of travel will stimulate business, for as a rule they believe that the field is large enough for all who would be likely to enter it.

In some instances, however, the expression is made that it takes a long time to learn the travel business and that it is likely to be some years before the express company will have the work well in hand.

In some fields the advent of the American Express Company is welcomed because of the increased business it appears likely to bring. This is the feeling of the officials of the United Fruit Company who say, however, that they would not in any event take any action, or make any contracts that would affect the business of the already established tourist agencies.

The United Fruit Company is described as being good friends of the tourist agencies everywhere they are established and officials of the company expect to be found always working in harmony with these agencies.

They say they are convinced that the American Express Company's new travel department will bring them and other similar firms increased business without encroaching on the fields already developed by the travel agencies now in operation. Especially is the express company's new department expected to aid the United Fruit Company in its South American business.

The new department of the express company, it is asserted, will have no effect on the business of the United Fruit Company.

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NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT FOR £150,000,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—In asking for a new vote of credit of £150,000,000 in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith explained that it was the third to be passed in the present financial year, making a total for the year of £650,000,000. The total since outbreak of the war was £1,012,000,000. Taking the future expenditure at roughly £3,000,000 per day the balance of £19,900,000 would last till September 21 but the rate of expenditure might be substantially more than £3,000,000 per day. It was proposed to repay the Bank of England the advances made in respect of pre-moratorium bills and other issues at the request of government. The item of advances to the Allies, Mr. Asquith added, may grow with adherence to the cause of states which did not take part in war in its earlier stages.

In the present vote they had left out words limiting the advances to Dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and to the allied powers feeling that the government ought to have a freer hand, subject to the responsibility of the House of Commons.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—This bureau gets the information today that in a supreme effort to find a way out of the present difficulty a compromise plan has been submitted to the German government from Washington. It is a compromise only as to modus vivendi, it is understood, and does not yield anything of the American stand for international law as expressed in former notes.

Germany is willing to accede to the American demands, the bureau is informed, if she can do so by deed instead of by word. If the United States will be satisfied with actual modification of Germany's submarine warfare and will not demand a formal public expression of Germany's intention to acquiesce, there is reason to believe that a solution of the difficulty may be reached.

The German government may take advantage of the remark made to newspaper men by Secretary Lansing a few days ago to the effect that oral assurances would be satisfactory, and give such assurances as are asked for the protection of American lives and commerce on the high seas. This would satisfy the United States government without committing Germany publicly to Germany's enemies would not have advantage of knowing what Germany proposed to do in the future.

Germany, there is reason to believe, is ready to quit torpedoing passenger ships without warning, though she does not want to pledge herself publicly to this course of action. As a matter of fact the German submarines have been following this practice ever since the Lusitania.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SPAIN'S AFFAIRS NOW SEEM TO GO ON SERENELY

Writer Further Considers Failure
of Recent Loan and Deals
With Royalty and Attitude of
Country in the Present War

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The eminent leader of the Reformista party, Don Melquiades Alvarez, interrogated upon the "crisis" that had occurred through the failure of the government to float its treasury bonds, used a phrase of full meaning when he said that he believed King and country would and should reiterate their confidence in the government, but that he cared to say no more than that, because this was "the country of the vice-versas," in which strange things happened. That is the case. Everybody insists that it would be absurd for the government to go out, and it ought not to think of it, but this is Spain, and therefore one can only say that nothing is more probable than that there will be no change of any consequence.

The Count de Romanones, treats the matter calmly and patriotically. "In his judgment, he says, the crisis has no political significance whatsoever. The failure of the loan, he adds, is regrettable, and it is clear that the financial operations were not well calculated, but on the other hand the good intentions and good record of the government had to be considered. Still, he said, questions of national credit were as delicate as questions of honor, and all that was possible should be done immediately to rectify the errors that had been made. Above all, it was important that the government should stand. Senor Besada, president of the Congress, who had a long interview with the premier, was of the same mind, and says that no better cabinet than that of Senor Dato is possible. It represents better than any other, he says, the sentiments of the people. The Count de Bugallal, minister of finance, upon whom a specially fierce light has naturally been focused, says, not without humor, "I am a shipwreck, gentlemen. I must say, like 'El chico de las Penuelas,' 'What a pity that I stayed!'" To Senor Dato and a full council of the cabinet the Count de Bugallal said he ought not to continue in the ministry seeing that the failure of the financial operation would be attributed to too little preparation, or mistakes in regard to the commercial situation and such like. After this Senor Dato finally came to the conclusion that the whole government must resign. If the result had been favorable, he said, the whole ministry would have had the credit for it; as it was unfavorable, it was right that the government who accepted and approved of the Count de Bugallal should go out with him. But then wiser counsels prevailed; the King's influence was felt, it was realized that nothing could be worse than the stimulation of a crisis, and the rest is known.

There is a feeling that the "crisis" has been of some value, having revealed an excellent political unity and patriotism. Everybody has insisted that the failure has been a purely technical one and casts not the slightest reflection on the credit of Spain. The council of ministers at the end of the crisis gave authority to the minister of finance to negotiate a bond loan with the Bank of Spain of the value of 150,000,000 pesetas, according to the forms prescribed by the budget. It may be mentioned, that of the 820 subscriptions that were sent in by Madrid to the loan that failed, 620 were for the five-year bonds at 4% per cent, and 200 for the two-year bonds at 4%. Madrid asked for about half as much as the provinces, Bilbao making the best show among the latter, San Sebastian, Zaragoza, Valencia and Santander also doing well. The Hispano-American Bank subscribed 10,500,000 pesetas, and the Credit Lyonnais 5,000,000.

However, despite all this, life and affairs in Madrid and elsewhere seem to go on serenely. Travels and journeys by eminent personages still continue to be popular. Now the Queen Mother has gone to San Sebastian where the regattas have been and taking place. There have been many and sincere demonstrations of the popularity of Reina Maria Cristina. Senor Prast, the mayor of Madrid, has gone to Valencia; Senor Ortuna, director of communications, has been to Seville, Badajoz and elsewhere, carrying on that campaign for better postal and telegraphic facilities which is a feature of the times. King Alfonso has been active, and His Majesty has earned a little extra popularity and kind comment by a characteristic act when traveling by automobile between Segovia and La Granja. His car passed another that had broken down through something having gone wrong with the motor, and he stopped his own car, ordered his mechanic to assist in the repairing of the accident, and, skilled mechanic and automobilist that he is, took a hand himself in the business and directed the operations, chatting pleasantly to the travelers all the time. And, as an indication of some complacency existing in the capital, let it be said that the exhibition of pictures at the Real Academia de Bellas Artes, to which I have previously referred, has been such an unprecedented success that it has been prolonged into July instead of closing before the end of June as had been arranged.

The Spanish ambassador at Petrograd telegraphs that he has been informed by the Russian minister of foreign affairs that it is the intention of the Russian government to open temporarily the ports of the Gulf of Finland, and with that in view he asks for a list of the Spanish ships that are in those ports and desire to leave.

In a general way the stern governmental injunction that in acts and speech and writings the strict neutrality of Spain must be better observed than it has been of late and that there must be fewer demonstrations of partisanship such as were endangering the security of the state, have been well observed. Senor Lerroux, waiting Spain to fight with the Allies, is quiet again; Senor Vasquez de Mella, whose speech in the Zarzuela theater made the government realize that a time for limitations had arrived, no more qualifies his expressed satisfaction with Spanish neutrality by his view that Spain should have natural sympathies with Germany and that she might thus, with the help of South America, be lord of as much of the world as Germany did not need for herself. No people of feeling, however, like to be utterly silent always, and there must be an occasional outbreak. One of an interesting kind has occurred at Valencia, and it has attracted attention throughout Spain. One was just reflecting that in all ages writers in patriotic frenzy and inspiration have called aloud to their peoples in time of war, and that as Wells, Conan Doyle and the rest of them had been writing energetically in England, all the great litterateurs from Anatole France downwards in France, D'Annunzio in Italy, and so in the other warring countries, it might almost be expected that Spain, neutral though she be, would bring forth one of her authors to express the spirit of the country in the situation that now exists. They have, however, been disposed to be a silent lot, until just now, when suddenly there has swooped down on the eastern coast of the country one of her cleverest and most fervid writers who, in these times, spends most of his life in other lands but has lost none of his popularity thereby. This is the eminent novelist Senor Vicente Blasco Ibañez. There can be little doubt that Senor Ibañez, being a strong sympathizer with the Allies, and feeling himself much stirred and desirous of action, came along to Spain to attempt to rouse the feelings of his countrymen and explain to them vividly the rights and wrongs of the European conflict. Before he landed at Valencia, however, the authorities got wind of the whole scheme, and one of the local newspapers, the Diario de Valencia, set out upon a vigorous campaign of denunciation of the author and his objects. The governor of the town announced that he would repress with determination any act which he considered to be contrary to a show of neutrality, the civil guards were posted, and soldiers were brought in to patrol all the principal streets. Here was a reception for a popular author. At the news of his coming Valencia was virtually placed under military law and the place bristled with armed threats.

It was believed that after affirming his belief in Spanish neutrality Senor Ibañez, under this pretext, might launch into a spirited attack upon Germany, and thus gain in a large measure his object. When he arrived, however, he realized that his game was up, and that he would be permitted to say and do only a very minimum, to the great disappointment of the people as well as himself, for the former were by this time almost ready for a campaign in favor of England and France. On arrival he drove straight to the offices of the newspaper, El Pueblo, vociferously cheered by the crowd, and there, from the balcony, he delivered a brief and very harmless speech, in which he said that he was not only on the side of liberty of his people, but on that of Europe and the whole of humanity. He had come to Valencia to see his family and attend to his business affairs. In a manifesto that he issued, beginning "I have come for a few days to my country," he expressed his surprise that it should be considered an extraordinary thing that when a Spaniard resided in another land there should be a time when he wished to return to Spain to attend to his affairs there. He went on to say that now, as previously, he was against any idea of Spain making armed intervention in the war, but if there were any provocation direct and unavoidable he would fight with all Spain. Afterwards Senor Ibañez went to Barcelona and thence to Paris.

FRENCH ANTI-ALCOHOL PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An appeal by the National League for the Prevention of Alcoholism has been addressed to the President of the Republic, the Cabinet, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the country generally, setting forth the unjust and extremely undesirable privilege enjoyed by growers of fruit who are allowed by law to distill alcohol in their cellars from which they sell to their neighbors and to the keepers of wine shops, thus evading, by the abuse of an unjust privilege, the prohibition law passed by the government. The appeal calls upon the government to bring in a bill repealing the privilege. It is signed by such men as Bergson of the French Academy; Bonnat, president of the Institute; Bourgeois, senator and former premier; David-Mennet, president of the Chamber of Commerce in France; Henri Robert, president of the Order of Barristers at the Paris court of appeal.



Street scene, Valencia

FRENCH PAPER ON PEACE DISCUSSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Humanité has commented upon the discussion which has been reopened in Germany by the Berliner National Zeitung concerning the statement made by German Socialist papers some time ago that peace might have been concluded in the spring if Germany had consented to refrain from any kind of annexation.

According to the French paper, the same day on which the article appeared in the National Zeitung the Berlin correspondent of a Socialist paper in Berné revealed the names of those who had endeavored to act as intermediaries for peace. His account of the matter was that Dr. Dresselhuys, president of the Dutch committee opposing the war, approached two people well known in Germany, Dr. Walther Schlegel, the eminent university professor, and a Prussian gentleman, Herr von Tepper-Luski, who despite his Liberal tendencies moves in high circles. After having mentioned persons "in influential circles in England," Dr. Dresselhuys assured these gentlemen that England would be ready to conclude peace if Germany would renounce all idea of annexing territory in Europe, and would even consent to give her compensation in the shape of colonies. He declared, moreover, that it was not only a question of peace with England but of a general settlement. These proposals were then communicated to the imperial government by two German diplomats, but were rejected by the former. It was about the same date, March 15, L'Humanité recalled, that Count Wiedel-Piesdorf declared in the Upper House of the Prussian parliament that Germany could soon have peace if she merely wished to repulse the attacks of the enemy, but that she required more than that.

The most important point of the whole matter, the French paper proceeded, was not upon whose authority Dr. Dresselhuys had endeavored to enter upon pourparlers, but rather what opposition the proposal to refrain from all annexation had met with in official circles in Germany. In this connection it observed that Herr von Bothmann-Holweg, who had taken such care to avoid a "premature discussion" of the aims of the war, expressed himself as follows to the party leaders of the Reichstag at a confidential conference held in May: Complete annexation—but that would be fraught with inconveniences, would retard peace! And is it really necessary? Annexation need not necessarily follow the conquest of Belgium! While leaving that country its autonomy, it may be compelled to enter the German customs union, its civil code may be replaced by the German code, we can draw up a treaty amalgamating the German and Belgian railway systems, and impose a military convention.

Such, concluded L'Humanité, were the confidences of the German chancellor. Some weeks later, the King of Bavaria, who doubtless "knew," did not hesitate to make them public. Today, therefore, there cannot be the least doubt that Germany desires to retain the whole of Belgium and certain parts of France, and that the German Social Democrats alone are opposed to the plan, while even some of these are in agreement with the chancellor.

NEW MELBOURNE DOCKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Melbourne harbor commissioners have adopted plans for the construction of four new docks on an area of 800 acres. The scheme conforms largely with the recommendations of the dominions royal commission and will absorb the development of traffic for the next half century. Within the next 10 years the commissioners will be able to provide 20 additional berths for ocean-going steamers. The first dock to be taken in hand is estimated to cost £1,326,020, while the aggregate cost of the scheme will be £5,740,570.

GERMAN NOTICE TO PRISONERS OF WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Morning Post has received from a relative of a British officer who is a prisoner of war at Crefeld the following "notice to prisoners," which has been issued by the authority of the German general commanding at that camp:

Notice to Prisoners.
The German soldiers who are held as prisoners of war in England or France are at some places, it is ascertained, treated in a thoroughly unworthy and sometimes even shameful manner. Even doctors and nurses of the German medical service who come under the protection of the Red Cross, have, in single cases, been treated contrary to the law of nations.

Such conduct towards defenseless prisoners of war deserves the severest condemnation. It seems that in France and England one does not fear that the German military authorities will repay evil with evil. Certainly, we Germans will never ill-treat prisoners, for we are proud of being a civilized people.

As long as the foreign prisoners of war behave themselves in a willing and respectable manner they have nothing to fear from us Germans; they will be treated as honorable soldiers who have worthily fought for their country. But those prisoners who do not conform to military discipline, or who show themselves in any way insubordinate, will be severely punished. Woe to them who try to escape their fate by flight! At any attempt to escape, the guards will immediately use their rifles.

All the guards are to be regarded as superiors to the prisoners. They are earnest men, knowing their duty, to whom the watching is a matter of conscience, and they know what they have to do and what they have not to do. All the same, it has again been impressed upon them that they expose themselves to heavy punishment if they allow to the prisoners any privileges which they are not permitted.

This every prisoner is to know. Therefore protection and decent treatment for all respectable prisoners in our encampments. We Germans will never repay those who maltreat our sons with similar treatment of theirs. Of that, anyone who wishes to do so may inform his people at home!

The General Commanding,
FREIHERR VON BISSING,
General of Cavalry.

SWISS TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Speaking at a meeting of the State Council recently, N. Hoffmann, chief of the political department, pointed out the impossibility of Switzerland closing her frontiers to either group of belligerents. If the Swiss industries were to be maintained, Switzerland would have to be able, he said, to export her products, manufactured from imported raw material to countries at war, and the country ought to be given a chance of receiving as compensation what was necessary for her to maintain herself economically. Going on to deal with the question of the importation of raw materials, M. Hoffmann said the trust was planned as an association of persons of exclusively Swiss nationality. It would import raw materials and unfinished and finished manufactures, and would deliver them to syndicates, or individual importers, with an undertaking to respect the conditions fixed for export or transit by the exporting country. The trust, he explained, fully intended to see that these agreements were respected. It was, however, necessary, he insisted, that Switzerland should remain free from all political and economic supervision. The Federal Council had always been neutral and would remain strictly so. To be acceptable, the importation trust must show a possibility of maintaining this neutral attitude in future.

BRITISH RAILWAY WORK FOR WOMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, England—Speaking at a mass meeting held in connection with the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, at Nottingham, recently, J. H. Thomas, M. P., said notwithstanding the war, notwithstanding the national upheaval, the members of the union found themselves stronger and more consolidated than ever. The fusion of forces had destroyed the spirit of sectionalism, which had been so injurious in the past. The full fruits of their labor could be reaped only when they were enabled to go before the railway managers, not as two societies, not as two executive committees, but as one body, speaking in the name and on behalf of the railway workers of the whole kingdom. The National Union, Mr. Thomas continued, would welcome a closer union between all trade unionists, for the reason that by working together they would be enabled to face questions in a bolder spirit.

They, as railwaymen, were practically the pioneers of the war bonus. They did not ask for the war bonus because they felt the railway companies were in a tight place. When the truce was entered into it was agreed that neither employer nor employee should be adversely affected. The truce was broken, not by the railway companies, but because the government had failed to take charge of the food supplies of the people. That was why they went to the railway companies and said: "When we entered into the truce it was agreed that the position of the railwaymen should be no worse. Now, however, we find the spending capacity of the £1 reduced something between 22 per cent and 30 per cent." There were two alternatives. They could have used the weapon of the strike, or have gone to arbitration. With regard to the first, there was no railwayman in the country who would be prepared to risk a strike at this stage. They were prepared to subordinate personal interests when the common interests of the nation were at stake. With regard to the second alternative, he did not think that to have demanded it would have helped them in their future negotiations.

With regard to the future, they could not bring back into the industrial arena a great number of men without seriously disorganizing industry, but they had got a hard and fast guarantee from one of the heads of the government that, at the end of hostilities, all railwaymen should return to their jobs in no worse positions than they were in before the war. Proceeding Mr. Thomas said that as regarded female labor, experience would prove that in some of the branches in which females were engaged now, the work would not be profitable from the standpoint of the employer.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Thomas continued, I am profoundly convinced that you have to face the fact that female labor has come to stay. Therefore we have to decide upon one or two things—first, what grades would it be injurious for female labor to be engaged in; secondly, female labor must not be used as a means for reducing the prices that we have secured for particular grades by years of agitation. What we have to say is that no woman's labor is to be made the means of reducing the status of any grade in the railway service. If we approach the question in that way, we are on the high road to victory. On the other hand, Mr. Thomas added, if there are any people who assert, as has been said already in a very limited quarter, that we ought to refuse to work with women labor, let me beg them not to follow any such course of action.

DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced in the London Gazette that Major-General R. A. Montgomery, C. V. O., E. B., reserve of officers, is temporarily appointed director of recruiting, vice Major-General F. L. Campbell, reserve of officers.

FOOD PROBLEM GROWS WORSE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Hungarians Resent Plan of Authorities to Supply Austria and Germany With Products

(By a Hungarian correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The food question as between Austria and Hungary and the quarrels which these miserable conditions evoke are daily becoming more and more serious, and it seems as though a very grave situation is likely to arise. The time of harvest in Hungary is already very near, and it is understood that the prospects are comparatively good. Nevertheless, as a result of the disorganized state of public administration throughout the monarchy, the conditions are such that Hungarians are greatly perplexed as to the future. Bread promises to be as black and bad as it has been for the last three months, for the authorities have decided to commandeer all the wheat products excepting maize, and this means, of course, that it will be distributed among the allied powers, Austria and Germany, and that even after this harvest the Hungarians will be without white bread.

It is but natural, in the present state of affairs, that Hungarians do not agree unconditionally with the decision of the authorities to supply Austria and to some extent Germany, with the products of the Hungarian lowlands, and bitter quarrels have arisen between the Budapest authorities and the burgomaster of Vienna as to the duties and responsibilities of the respective authorities of the two capitals of the monarchy. The Viennese burgomaster insists that Hungary, being an allied state and partially responsible for the welfare of the whole monarchy, cannot refuse to give any superfluous products to her sister state, whilst the Hungarians assert that there can be no superfluous products, while bread is so expensive and meat is so scarce that even the middle classes cannot afford meat every day. Naturally the Hungarian aim is to try and better the conditions after the harvest, for the present food prices are almost unparalleled, and people of the poorer classes are on the verge of starvation. The Budapest and Viennese burgomasters are making statements day after day, as to the greater importance of duty or kindness, and these discussions have already lasted three or four months without either of the respective governments having participated in, or even paid any attention to the debate. They are silent onlookers and arrange things between themselves, for, after all, as Hungarian papers report, the Viennese burgomaster must get the best of his colleague, seeing that, as already mentioned, Count Tisza has decided to commandeer all the wheat products. The Vienna papers urge that the Austrian government should exert all its influence with that of Hungary, so as to procure the necessary foodstuffs, for it would be an awkward and impossible situation if one country of the monarchy should have an ample supply of food after the harvest, whilst the present conditions continue in the other.

Hence it appears that the Hungarian products will be distributed in a brotherly way, to the great dissatisfaction of Hungarians, and as a result of this brotherliness, the food conditions in Hungary and Austria will not improve, and only Germany will profit by it, for she will be able to set aside so much from her own extensive production, as well as from that portion which Hungary will deliver up to her that the food conditions in the empire will be considerably ameliorated.

How deeply the government policy is resented in Hungary is shown by the dozens of letters which appear in the newspapers daily, chiefly from the pens of indignant housewives, who complain bitterly of the action of the authorities and the government in allowing the present situation to develop. In one of these letters in the Pesti Naplo, it was stated that not only in the larger, but also in the provincial towns of Hungary, the prices of foodstuffs were so exceedingly high that it was impossible to live, the bread was bad, whilst eggs, poultry or butter were not to be had for any money. This lady wrote that she had three children to provide for and although she had three times the amount of money every week that she had last year, she could not obtain sufficient food.

All these letters, together with the generally indignant public opinion, are naturally greatly aggravating the situation, and as this is the only subject that the newspapers can write freely on, they discuss the situation in a most

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heated manner, and publish fierce attacks upon the municipal authorities as well as the government. In Vienna and in other Austrian cities, the situation is very similar, and in some cases even worse. The same attitude is adopted in the press, and a bitter antagonism has developed between the two countries on the question of food, the two respective authorities in power being quite unable to cope with the problem. All they do is to continue their petty quarrel, where the newspapers have left it. The most unsatisfactory feature of the situation is that there seems little hope that when the harvest has been gathered in conditions will improve in any way, and this knowledge does not tend to make the people any more cheerful.

DUMA MESSAGE TO FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The president of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel, at the opening of a recent session, read a message sent by wireless telegraph from the president and members of the Duma, expressing their perfect assurance of approaching victory. The message had been sent from the new and extremely powerful wireless station constructed by Russia since the beginning of the war. A suitable reply was sent by the president and the French Chamber.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

WAR PROGRESS ON ALL FRONTS SEEN IN REVIEW

Summary of Developments in Conflict Includes Russian Defeat in Galicia, Fighting in Poland and in Western Area

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Some London newspapers view the course of the war according to a sort of inner light of their own which shows up the situation as very bright or very dark, without much regard to the real meaning and value of military movements. These papers are sometimes accused of assuming a pessimistic point of view, in order to induce the public to view with favor some particular policy they favor, such as compulsory military service, but it is quite possible that they are simply unhappy about the European situation as viewed from the standpoint of the Allies. At any rate they have had a long run of pessimism lately, and particularly since the Russian retreat from the Dnieper began. The success of the Austro-Hungarian-German allies in forcing the crossing of the Dnieper on the morning of June 28 was recorded with much gloom, apparently because of the pronounced Russian successes on that river during the previous days, but, as a matter of fact, no sound critic expected these successes to develop into a decisive Russian victory. The development simply meant that the Austro-German success was pursuing its normal course, that the Russian retreat and the Austro-German advance continued, and that a decision had been arrived at by neither side.

When several large armies are engaged in retreating before hostile forces, not on a straight front, but on a front that takes at one point a right angle bend, any day may witness a great success for the pursuers and something like disaster for the forces in retreat. As the same time the Russians are admittedly masters of the strategic retreat and under the able leadership of General Ivanoff their Galician armies had, up to June 28, carried out the retreating movement eastward with more than their usual coolness and method. It is clear now that the defeat of General Dimitrieff's army, which marked the beginning of the Austro-German campaign in Galicia, was the worst episode in the whole business from the Russian standpoint. It forced the Russian general staff to base their plans even on the possibility of a retreat right out of Galicia but, once decided on, the movement eastward was carried out with complete success and no break in that success was recorded up to June 28. Offensive movements by the Russians had been undertaken, it was clear, only to expedite this retreat, and from the Allies' point of view should have induced neither undue optimism nor pessimism.

It was on June 22 that the Russians evacuated Lemberg, owing to the success of General von Field-Marshal, von Mackensen in the north at Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska. As already reported that evacuation was carried out in an orderly manner, and the Austro-German communications in the succeeding week claimed no captures of prisoners or booty in the Galician capital. Simultaneously with the retreat of the Russians east of Lemberg before the armies of von Mackensen and Böhm-Ermolli, the Russian forces facing southwards on the Dnieper from Mikolajow to Zydaczow began to retreat, and the passages of the river on this front were seized by the Austro-German allies. Here the Russians were apparently in danger, but strong rear-guard actions on the Rawa-Ruska-Zolkiew front, to the north of Lemberg and also east of the Galician capital, and a determined and successful Russian offensive down the Dnieper, from Zydaczow towards Nizhyn, enabled them to retire eastwards in conformity with the general plan. Then, but fortunately for the Russians, not until then, General von Linsingen's army was able to drive the Russians from Zydaczow back to Chodorow, a few miles north of the river, and a little later his left wing carried the hills facing the Dnieper to its north bank between Chodorow and Bukaczowce, the latter place some 14 miles further down the river. This involved the retirement of the Russian forces on the river, further to the east, in accordance with the general movement eastwards to the line of the Sereth and the Bug, but up to June 23 this retirement had not been reported. Meantime on the Tanew front the situation remained unchanged, while in Poland the Russian front which had approached closer to the Vistula ran from Zawichost, on the Vistula itself, a few miles north of the confluence of the San with the Vistula, through Ozarow and Sienna; 10 and 25 miles respectively to the northwest, and so northwards to the Bzura Rawa front before Warsaw. In the north the Germans attacked towards the Narew, along the valleys of the Omulew and Orze, achieving some local success in the Przasnysz neighborhood, a success which the Russians later claimed to have made good.

RECORD WHEAT CROP FORECASTED IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The final wheat forecast for India indicates not merely a bumper, but a record crop. The total area reported is 32,230,000 acres, as compared with 32,148,000 acres reported in the special forecast published some weeks ago, and 28,475,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figures, therefore, show an increase of 3,755,000 acres, or 13 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 10,269,000 tons, or 47,922,000 quarters of 480 pounds, as compared with 8,358,000 tons, or 39,004,000 quarters, the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent. An interesting feature is that returns from further north and west show the best results. Thus, the increase in yield in Rajputana, as compared with last year, works out at 79 per cent; in Sind at 68 per cent; in the United Provinces 37 per cent; in the Punjab 23 per cent; in Central India, 29 per cent; while Bengal and Behar and Orissa actually show decreases of 37 and 40 per cent, respectively. As a pendant to these figures, it is satisfactory to note that the latest official statistics at the time of writing as to prices of wheat in India indicate a further fall in the price of the cereal, the level now standing at 4 per cent lower than the level of the fortnight preceding the war.

DUNDEE SEAMEN'S WAGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUNDEE, Scotland.—The men of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, Ltd., have had their wages raised 10s. per week, making the wages £3 per week, the increase being granted to bring the wages of the Dundee men into line with those paid to Forth men.

territory. On the other hand the Russians could afford to give up territory meantime, and the attacking armies had not succeeded in achieving such a success as would release forces for the overthrow of the Russian northern armies, for an offensive in the west, for the Austro-Italian front, or even for the Serbian sector of the European battlefield, where The Christian Science Monitor was lately informed that German troops were expected.

The few days ending June 28 were marked by a lull in the west, broken by some fine air achievements on the part of the Allies and their opponents, including another French air raid on Friedrichshafen, the airman, however, being forced to descend in Swiss territory. For the time being the French advance towards Lens appeared to have been held up, partly by weather conditions, and the Germans reported successes in the western Argonne and on the Meuse heights. On the Italian front General Cadorna still appears to be consolidating his gains, and the Austrians had apparently failed to retake, despite determined efforts, the important positions at Monte Croce on the Carnian frontier. West of the Monte Croce pass the Italians occupied the summit of the Zellenkofel. The Austrians had, however, secured fresh reinforcements on the whole front, and in this theater the fighting appeared to be rapidly partaking of the character of siege and trench warfare as on the western front.

PRAISE OFFERED TO FRENCH FLEET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the time of the entrance of Italy into the war, an event which relieved the French fleet of the duty of guarding the Adriatic, Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière in command of the first naval squadron issued an order of the day to his fleet. "At this period," ran the order, "after 10 months coöperation which has been sustained by vessels of all classes with a really remarkable endurance, the Commander-in-chief considers it his duty to express his warm thanks to his subordinates for the untiring zeal, the energy and the self-abnegation which they have all displayed in supporting him in the performance of one of the most thankless and difficult of tasks which naval forces ever had to accomplish. The cruisers deserve the greatest praise for the continuous effort which they put forth to the very end, in spite of all the difficulties which have been placed in their way. The torpedo boats and submarines have done equally well, and must be singled out for the zeal of their unremitting endeavors to reach the enemy, in spite of the latter's extraordinary precautions to insure safety. Finally, the battleships of the line which have operated in the midst of every sort of danger, in order to maintain their mastery of the sea, and to imprison the enemy fleet in its home ports, the crews maintaining meanwhile their undimmed cheerfulness and enthusiasm, have, thanks to the officers responsible for them, attained such a high degree of efficiency that they must be unquestionably regarded as a guarantee of final success. Today, as 10 months ago, not a single naval unit is unavailable, and each and all have greatly increased their military value. These satisfactory results are due to the initiative and the devotion to duty which the chiefs and their staffs have known how to inspire in those around them. The Admiral closed with a reference to the devoted work of the stokers and engineers.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PROTEST AGAINST ANNEXATION SEEN

Declaration From Herren Bernstein, Haase and Kautsky Concerning "War Aims" Speeches

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Herren Bernstein, Haase, and Kautsky have published in the Leipziger Volkszeitung what the Frankfurter Zeitung has characterized as "a kind of pronunciamento" against utterances concerning the "war aims" such as those to which the King of Bavaria gave vent a short time ago.

The text of the declaration, which was signed by the three Social Democratic leaders, was as follows: In view of all these pronouncements, German Social Democracy is compelled to ask itself whether its platform and duties, as the guardian of the material and moral interests of the working classes of Germany, permit it to stand, as regards the continuation of the war, by the side of those whose views are a complete contradiction of the declaration made by the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, in which the latter stated that, in accordance with the Internationale, they condemned any war of aggression. That statement would be stamped as a lie if, in face of these utterances by the ruling classes, German Social Democracy were to content itself with the expression of academic desires for peace. We have learned too well that not the slightest attention is paid to such declarations.

RECORD WHEAT CROP FORECASTED IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The final wheat forecast for India indicates not merely a bumper, but a record crop. The total area reported is 32,230,000 acres, as compared with 32,148,000 acres reported in the special forecast published some weeks ago, and 28,475,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figures, therefore, show an increase of 3,755,000 acres, or 13 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 10,269,000 tons, or 47,922,000 quarters of 480 pounds, as compared with 8,358,000 tons, or 39,004,000 quarters, the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent. An interesting feature is that returns from further north and west show the best results. Thus, the increase in yield in Rajputana, as compared with last year, works out at 79 per cent; in Sind at 68 per cent; in the United Provinces 37 per cent; in the Punjab 23 per cent; in Central India, 29 per cent; while Bengal and Behar and Orissa actually show decreases of 37 and 40 per cent, respectively. As a pendant to these figures, it is satisfactory to note that the latest official statistics at the time of writing as to prices of wheat in India indicate a further fall in the price of the cereal, the level now standing at 4 per cent lower than the level of the fortnight preceding the war.

DUNDEE SEAMEN'S WAGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUNDEE, Scotland.—The men of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, Ltd., have had their wages raised 10s. per week, making the wages £3 per week, the increase being granted to bring the wages of the Dundee men into line with those paid to Forth men.



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Austro-German troops entering Przemyśl

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What some among us feared is becoming more and more manifest. The German Social Democracy is allowed to vote war subsidies, but is coolly ignored when it is a question of decisions fraught with important consequences for the future of our nation. Ought we to allow a state of things to continue which robs us of the possibility of exercising the power of the German working classes in favor of a policy which our inmost conviction, based upon the experiences of history, teaches us is demanded by the interests of the German people, and all the nations concerned?

The war has already entailed immense sacrifices, the declaration continued, and each day increases them. In all the history of the world no other war has even distantly approached it. Among wide sections of our people, and of the peoples at war with us, the longing for peace is steadily growing. While the ruling classes shrink from acceding to this desire, thousands upon thousands are looking to the Social Democracy, which has been wont to be regarded as the peace party, and await from it the saying word and the attitude corresponding thereto.

Since plans for conquest have been laid bare to all the world, Social Democracy is perfectly free to set forth its opposite standpoint in the most emphatic manner, and the present situation makes this a duty. The proletarian assuredly expects that, just as in 1870 under similar conditions, all Social Democrats, despite their differences of opinion at the outbreak of war, rallied together for united action, so now the same unanimity will be found among them. We know, the declaration proceeded, that conditions of peace which are forced

upon one party of belligerents by the other bring no real peace, but only mean fresh preparations for war. A real and lasting peace is only possible on the basis of a voluntary reconciliation (freie Vereinbarung). It is not given to the Social Democracy of a single country to create such a basis, but each individual party can contribute to its establishment in proportion to its position and strength. The present state of affairs demands that German Social Democracy should take a decided step in that direction. It is today faced with the choice of obeying that behest, or of inflicting a fatal blow upon the confidence it has hitherto enjoyed among the German people, and throughout the world as the champion of the peace of nations.

We do not doubt that our party will draw certain conclusions from this concerning our attitude both in and out of Parliament. Together with the highest traditions of Social Democracy, the future of our people, their welfare and their freedom are at stake. If our party has not the power to dictate the decision, it at least devolves upon us to act as a driving force for the purpose of impelling policy in the direction which we recognize to be the right one.

Commenting on the foregoing, the Frankfurter Zeitung remarked that it had regarded the utterances which called it forth to be unsuitable, but that it certainly did not improve matters for three Social Democrats to call upon their party again prematurely to draw the old line between themselves and the party of the bourgeoisie. Nothing, it complained, will teach these intransigents. Despite the confident tone of the manifesto, it is to be hoped that the German Social Democracy will recognize that nothing is more calculated to prolong the war than for enemy countries to gain the impression that our unity is destroyed. Many utterances contained in the declaration, the Frankfurter paper continued, were incorrect; but particularly those concerning a war of conquest, Germany was conducting no war of conquest; upon the conclusion of peace it would be seen whether it was advisable to retain this or that slice of territory. Only recently, however, a pamphlet by the Radical Socialist, Herr Cunow, had shown how "completely naive" it was utterly to repudiate any sort of annexation in any circumstances.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—At the one hundred and twenty-ninth annual meeting of the trustees of Manchester College, Oxford, held recently, a resolution was passed paying a warm tribute to the work of Doctor Carpenter, on the completion of his term as principal of the college. The resolution is as follows: That the trustees of Manchester College, on the completion of Dr. Carpenter's term of office as principal, after 40 years of devoted work as a teacher in the college, desire to place on record their profound and affectionate gratitude to him, and their sense of the inestimable value of the service he has rendered. His scholarship, his character, his devotion to the college, have been gifts, the worth of which words cannot express. One generation of students after another have found in him not only a wise teacher, but a most generous and affectionate friend. His influence is felt in all the churches in which his students carry on their ministry, or in wider fields of public service. His scholarship and personality have gained for him and for the college increasing recognition in the University of Oxford.

REQUISITION OF CARGO OF COPPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—A case of considerable interest was dealt with in the prize court recently, when Sir Samuel Evans, the president, gave his reasons for the order he made some time ago upon a summons taken out by the procurator-general, empowering the war department to requisition on behalf of His Majesty, 400 tons of copper seized on board the Swedish steamer Zamora. The copper was shipped in March at New York by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and was consigned to the Swedish Trading Company of Stockholm. The application to requisition the copper was made pursuant to order 29, rule 1 (as amended by order in council dated April 29), of the prize court rules.

The president said the position was that prize proceedings resulting from the capture of the vessel and cargo were pending, and that the present application was for an interlocutory order in respect of the copper, which was part of the captured property. Any order made upon the interlocutory application would not prejudice the case for the claimants (the Swedish Trading Company) upon the final hearing. It might be that their cargo would be decided to be confiscable, and would be decreed to be condemned, or it might happen that the decision would be the other way, in which case the claimants would have the value of the cargo decreed to be paid to them, and possibly in addition they might be awarded sums for damages and costs. The order made upon the present application could not affect their rights. In his view, persons who laid claim to property captured or seized had no right, by any rule of international law, to demand that the property should be preserved in specie until the final decree determined whether it was to be released or to be condemned. In concluding his lordship said:

"I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged law of nations as to make

it conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders. For reasons, historical and other, which I have endeavored to set forth, I am of opinion that nothing contained in the provisions of order 29 of the prize court rules is repugnant to international law, and that the powers entrusted to, and to be exercised by, the court under the order are in accordance with the inherent powers of the court itself, and are well within the rights of the crown under the statutory provisions referred to, not less than under its prerogative authority. I therefore order the copper to be delivered up to the crown as prayed by the summons.

Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., for the claimants, asked for leave to appeal, adding that he was instructed to make the application on behalf of the three Scandinavian governments.

The president said the point was important and deserving of argument elsewhere. He gave leave to enter an appeal within 21 days, and fixed the security for costs in £250.

HISTORY OF MONFALCONE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—In connection with the Italian occupation of Monfalcone, the Tribuna published a short account of the history of the district, in which it stated that in ancient times the waters of the Isonzo, Timavo, and several underground streams formed a large lake between Monfalcone and San Giovanni del Timavo, in the middle of which were the "Insulae Clarae," corresponding to the present hills, Sant'Antonio and Punta. The famous warm springs are at the foot of these hills. The importance of the lake is attested by Strabo, Titus Livius, Pomponius Mela, Pliny and Virgil, who also mentioned that it was of no great depth. Livy relates, in fact, that the Roman cohorts sought refuge in the lake when overwhelmed by the onrush of the Istrian warriors. From these writers it has also been learned that a sacred wood was situated at the mouth of the Timavo. Traces of the Dorian occupation of the region in the eighth century B.C., are still to be found in the names in the locality.

MOROCCO'S SPANISH ZONE DIFFICULTIES

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco.—Recently, the French press in Tangier has been hinting about some unpleasant incidents occurring in the Spanish zone in Morocco, but out of deference to Spanish susceptibilities, they have refrained from expatiating upon them. As the Spanish papers, however, now speak openly on the subjects, there is no further reason for keeping the facts from the public. It is said that these grave incidents, as they are called, have been caused by a difference of opinion between the military authorities at Tetuan and Larache. It would appear that General Marina, in command of the forces, permitted an influential Moor, a delegate from the famous brigand Raisuli, to enter Arila accompanied by several chiefs of his tribe. As they were nearing the Spanish military posts, shots were exchanged between the Spanish troops, and the native escort of Raisuli's delegate, resulting in several casualties.

The Spanish papers say that, as the consequences of this affair, three Spanish officers are to be court martialed, but, in all probability, they were only obeying orders. No information is forthcoming from the Spanish government as to the actual circumstances surrounding this unfortunate affair, and much curiosity is naturally shown as to the exact object of this visit.

SWEDISH SUFFRAGISTS AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Jacques de Cousange, in an article on the sympathies of Sweden appearing in the Journal des Débats, states that, unlike the great majority of Swedish women, the suffragists are with the Allies. Their leader, Mlle. Signe Bergman, and many of the members of the society have lived in France and England, and they realize that the war is one against German militarism and aggression. Mlle. Lydia Wahlstrom, their former president, however, favors Germany. Ellen Key, the well-known political writer of Sweden, has risked losing her numerous German friends by her fearless defense of the cause of the Allies. She asks why the Swedes make so much of their racial relationship with the Germans, when they are so much more closely related to the Danes of Schleswig; and she recalls the action of the deputies from the grand duchy in the Reichstag who, after protesting against the treatment of their country, left the precincts in company with the Polish deputies and refused to vote the financial credits. The Swedes are more tolerant of her attitude than they were in 1905, when she upheld the claims of Norway to independence, foreseeing that this would be, to the best advantage of the Scandinavian countries, a prediction that is being realized.

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BRISK DEMAND FOR OFFICERS FOR U. S. SHIPS

Report Recalls Attention to Plan Considered to Secure Six "Schoolship Gunboats" for Training Purposes

Brisk demand for officers to man vessels of the United States merchant marine, reported on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, again calls attention to the plan now under consideration by the Massachusetts nautical school commissioners for securing the cooperation of Congress in providing six "schoolship gunboats" to be available for any state wishing to maintain such a craft for the training of prospective officers from among its young men residents.

Trained ships' officers are just now finding their services in unusual demand and shipmasters are compelled to institute a vigilant search of the various marine agencies in order that their vessels may put to sea with the full number of officers required by the federal navigation laws. This brisk demand for ships' officers is reported by the local United States steamboat inspectors and William H. Dimick, secretary of the Massachusetts nautical school, reports numerous inquiries from shipmasters as to the availability of graduates of the state's school for officers' berths.

Secretary Dimick reports the school being of considerable assistance in providing efficient officers but the present demands of the merchant marine are so considerable that he says he has had to turn shipmasters away from his office empty handed of late, to seek in other places for their officers.

Each season for several years past the Massachusetts nautical school has enrolled its maximum number of cadets for the two-year course of instruction in navigation and allied subjects. The examination requirements have been made more exacting, and still there remains a waiting list, says Secretary Dimick. Many more young men could be accommodated by the school, he says, providing it were possible to find a schoolship suitable to the needs of the training.

Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., retired, who last spring gave up his captaincy of the schoolship Ranger, now being used by the state's school, laid before the nautical commissioners some time ago a plan whereby it is believed that adequate facilities may be provided in this and other states for the training of prospective officers for the growing merchant marine.

The commissioners believe the proposal of Commander Atwater for seeking a congressional appropriation for six gunboats, which would be loaned to any state for schoolships, is an admirable scheme. Though the commissioners have taken no definite action on advancing this plan, it is believed likely, according to Secretary Dimick, that they will advance the movement when the time appears to be more opportune than does the present.

The proposed gunboats would accommodate from 140 to 150 cadets, while the Ranger, the United States gunboat now being utilized by the Massachusetts nautical school, has accommodations for only 104 cadets. The proposed gunboats would be of broad-beamed construction and bark rigged to provide opportunity for training the cadets in the use of handling a sailing vessel. Such craft, it is proposed, would be equipped with steam engines burning fuel oil, providing propulsion when entering harbors or during calms.

It is the belief that no state could afford to appropriate money for the construction of a ship suitable for this sort of work whereas the federal government could make such an appropriation as part of the development of the navy. The cost of maintenance could be borne by the states which would keep the craft in perfect condition the entire year round, ready for service in the navy at very short notice.

FALL RIVER PIER CONFERENCE HELD

The harbor and land commissioners and representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and of the Bay State Street Railway Company had a conference yesterday regarding the location of the wharf which the state will build on the waterfront of Fall River. The board is authorized to expend \$350,000 on behalf of the commonwealth, and the city of Fall River is to contribute not more than \$250,000 for land for terminal facilities and the new wharf and pier.

At the conference beside the commissioners were W. T. Spencer, superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and Engineers Tuttle and Pearson of the road; and G. F. Seibel, general superintendent of the Bay State Street Railway Company.

Representatives of the transportation companies expressed their willingness to cooperate in every way for the carrying out of project.

The people of Fall River have not been able to agree on a location but they will abide by the decision of the harbor and land commission.

CITY SUPERVISED PLAY EXHIBITION COMES IN AUGUST

Opportunity to see what children do on playgrounds is to be given everybody in Boston some time next month at an exhibition now being planned for the afternoon of Aug. 11 or 14 at the playground supervised by Nathaniel J. Young, acting director of playgrounds for the public schools. A program is being arranged and the parts will be practiced on the various playgrounds from now on.

Daily attendance at the 60 playgrounds averages 15,000, ranging from 100 at the smaller ones to 600 at the larger. They require the presence of 125 instructors. The playgrounds are for girls of all ages and boys up to 12, when they are supposed to be cared for by the park and recreation department of the city. At the close of the summer playground season the last of August, each playground will give a neighborhood exhibition of its own to mark the event. With the opening of school the playgrounds will reopen for the fall season, having supervised play after each day's session and on Saturdays. This will continue until about Dec. 1.

AFRICAN TRADE WITH BOSTON IS SHOWING GAINS

Three Schooners Sail From This Port and Others Are Expected to Go Later as Result of Work of Consul W. A. Haygood

Direct trade between this port and Africa, which was started some time ago because of the scarcity of tonnage on routes by way of other countries along which the commerce between Africa and Boston was carried on, is in a flourishing condition just now, according to shipping interests. The service is maintained by sailing vessels, all large schooners up to the present time in equipment, and recalls former days when the clipper ships brought cargoes and passengers to Boston from Africa. The coming of the steamer, however, drove the sailing vessel out of the trade, and goods intended for Boston were shipped from Africa to England and thence to this port over regular lines.

Three big schooners have already sailed from here for Africa, and three more may sail shortly. The John D. Colwell now on way here from Pensacola, Fla., with a cargo of lumber, has been chartered for a trip to the Gold Coast, and the David Bates, which has been undergoing repairs at Providence, is also to make the voyage. The Americanized vessel Ruth Stark, now at Liverpool with lumber from Boston, has been chartered, but owing to delay in discharging lumber at the English port, may not make the intended voyage to Africa, unless rechartered.

Resumption of the African trade began April 22, when the four-masted schooner Orleans left for ports on the African coast. The Charles Whitmore, another four-masted, left June 12, and the Eselle Kreiger, still another four-masted, on July 10. General cargo is sent out in the vessels including flour, provisions, lumber, machinery, trinkets and the like.

METROPOLITAN VALUE OF BASIN ARGUED

Before the special commission appointed by the superior court to reapportion the assessment of cost of the Metropolitan Park system upon the cities and towns of the Metropolitan district, at the State House this morning, Town Counsel Albert P. Worthen of Weymouth occupied the morning with an argument to show why the Metropolitan district should not be compelled to carry so large an assessment as under the existing apportionment for the maintenance of the Charles river basin and embankments.

Mr. Worthen insisted that the cities of Boston and Cambridge entered upon this, Charles river improvement solely, at the outset, to correct undesirable conditions, and that the park features of the embankment and basin were only incidental as a part of unloading, the larger proportion of the cost of it on the metropolitan district. This had been denied by Attorney Lyons of the Boston law department.

Mr. Worthen showed that the commission apportioned the cost first on Boston, Cambridge and Newton. He also declared that both Boston and Cambridge had benefited by an increased valuation because the basin more than the rest of the district altogether; that Cambridge was commercially benefited. He challenged Mr. Lyon to deny that valuation in Boston along Beacon street had been increased more than \$500,000 because of the basin. Mr. Lyons said he would bring up the assessors' books.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF COUNTRY ARE BUILDING HOMES

Organization Activities Found to Expand With Opening of Clubhouses, Which Tend to Become Community Centers

One phase in the development of club life among women which is being watched with interest by both men and women is the building and maintenance of club houses, which are increasing in number year by year in every state of the Union. Massachusetts club women possess several club houses, some of which have been in use for several years, others now being planned.

The Medford Women's Club for two years has been raising money for a club house and a corporation is already formed. A desirable lot of land has been purchased and cash enough is on hand to meet the requirements of a local trust company willing to assist.

In Medford, the members have been divided into groups of 20, each group with a leader. Each group plans ways and means for raising money. In two short seasons half of the amount required has been raised. When the building is completed the women say it will be used as a community center as well as a club house.

In Englewood, N. J., the women's club has so increased in its membership that it has outgrown its present quarters and is considering the construction of a house of its own.

Worcester (Mass.) Women's Club house is situated in the residential part of the city and contains an auditorium, numerous and spacious reception and committee rooms accommodating large social gatherings. In Scituate, there is an example of the club house for the small community.

The Lynn Women's Club house cost more than \$80,000. Its hall seats about 500. Dining hall, offices and reception hall are in constant demand, not only by the seven federated clubs of the city, but by various other organizations and individuals who wish to give large private entertainments.

For 10 years the club house of Dorchester, built at a cost of \$30,000, has paid dividends. It is the recognized social center of all Dorchester activities—its concerts, its amateur dramatics, lectures and parties.

A center of a different character is the club house of the Women's City Club of Boston. It was originally one of the old formal residences of Beacon hill, and its stately parlors and high-ceiled rooms have been done over just enough to freshen them, but still retain the atmosphere of former days. Dining rooms, in which meals are served every day, and sleeping rooms for club members who live outside the city and wish to stay in town over night on occasion, are two of the popular club assets.

S. A. R. SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Newell B. Woodworth of Syracuse, N. Y., was unanimously elected president-general of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the twenty-sixth annual convention Tuesday.

Other officers included: Vice-Presidents H. F. Punders, Springfield, Mass.; W. K. Boardman, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary-general, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.; treasurer-general, John H. Burroughs, New York; historian-general, David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.; chaplain-general, the Rev. R. L. McCree, Louisville, Ky.

The convention adopted a resolution requesting the suppression of American school peace league literature. The 1916 convention will be held at Newark, N. J. The sessions adjourned to meet again in San Francisco on Friday.

LAND VALUES IN CHICAGO INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO—The increased assessment of real estate in Cook county is estimated at around \$225,000,000. Announcement is made by the assessors that land values all over the county have gone up an average of 15 per cent. As taxes are levied on one third full valuation, the increase of taxation on the total will be about \$5,000,000. The city of Chicago will get more than \$2,000,000 of this.

WOBURN ISSUES PERMIT

Mayor Johnson of Woburn yesterday signed the permit for the New England Manufacturing Company to manufacture explosives in the plant it is erecting on land leased from a local chemical company.

FEDERAL FUND TO HELP WORKER TO WORK TALKED

Establishment of a federal fund to advance transportation rates to the unemployed with assurances that it be returned when work is secured, is recommended by local officials in charge of the Boston branch of the distribution bureau of the immigration service. Bulletins are received from Washington frequently, announcing opportunities for employment in various sections of the country, and application is frequently impossible owing to the applicant being without means of reaching the location.

This and other questions relative to the government's employment bureau will be discussed, it is understood, at a convention of immigration commissioners held in San Francisco Aug. 2, especially called for that purpose. Henry J. Skeffington, local commissioner, plans to attend the convention, as will the other commissioners in each district of the United States. The question of bettering the labor bureau's service, will also be discussed as will the advisability of arranging a system whereby each applicant sent a long distance, will be assured of employment or at least cared for upon his arrival, it is said. Reports will also be made to Washington, and the recommendation for the fund made.

William J. Burke and Martin J. Leonard, in charge of the local branch of the distribution bureau, advocate establishing a fund for transportation of unemployed whereby railroad tickets would be provided to the field of employment offered, the cost to be deducted from the worker's first month's wages or earnings of longer periods by installments. The largest part of the money thus advanced would undoubtedly be returned to the government, state, or municipality, without any great loss, in opinion of local officials.

TEACHERS OF THE INDUSTRIES ARE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—An industrial education convention of experts in every branch of industrial and vocational training throughout the United States and Canada is to be held in this city from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, at the Biltmore hotel, while a great industrial school exposition will be held at the Twelfth Regiment armory, at which will be shown examples of shop work and manual training as taught in all grades from the kindergarten to the high school, continuation trade schools, these drawn from all parts of the country.

This conference, said to be one of the most ambitious and extensive projects ever held, will be under the auspices of a joint committee of which John Martin, of the local board of education, will be the chairman. Other members of the committee are Miss Martha Draper and Mrs. Christine Towns of the board of education, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Florence Guernsey, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mirabeau L. Towns, and Mrs. John D. O'Leary. One of the persons interested in the convention states that invitations have been sent broadcast throughout the country, and that from the responses of acceptance there is no doubt that the convention will be the greatest ever attempted in the United States. Exhibits from the public schools of Gary, Ind., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities are already booked, and an ambitious program to include practical constructive addresses by acknowledged experts has been prepared.

Business men and manufacturers have signified their willingness to cooperate, and a number of these industrial concerns now maintaining departments for the vocational education of employees have announced participation. Over 60 of these mercantile concerns are members of the National Association of Corporation Schools, an organization holding a convention annually for the purpose of reviewing vocational accomplishments in vocational training. The chief value of the work is expected to be in the education of the general public to an appreciation of the whole subject of proper industrial education. Exhibits have also been asked from department stores and factories which are now cooperating with the public schools by permitting children to alternate between school and industry for a period of from one to two years, after the pupil has left the grades.

AMHERST, Mass.—The third annual poultry convention here under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College opened this afternoon with a large attendance. B. N. Gates, one of the instructors of the college, spoke on "Bee Culture as a Side Line for Beekeepers"; Dr. Philip H. Hadley of the Rhode Island State College on "The Revival of Turkey Raising in Massachusetts and How it May Be Accomplished." This evening there will be further addresses and an exhibition of poultry-raising films made by the state and government.

Summer Dresses In Greatest Assortments For Women and Misses

Linen—Cotton Crepe—Eponge—Voiles—Net—Lingerie
Imported Embroidered Swisses, Batistes and Voiles

3.50 5.00 7.50 to 12.50

Some are worth 20.00 to 30.00—others worth 10.50 to 16.50—none are worth less than 5.95 to 7.50

There are hundreds of them—in forty or fifty styles, all new. Dresses for misses—Dresses for women—Dresses for large and stout women—No matter what type, there is a model for all—so highly have Chandler & Co. specialized.

OF SPECIAL NOTE are Beautiful Dresses of Imported Embroidered Cotton Crepes, Batistes and Swisses—of finest quality—materials ordinarily used in dresses selling as high as 35.00 or 40.00 for 9.50 and 12.50

ALSO—DRESSES OF EMBROIDERED CREPES—in pink, lavender, light blue, dark blue, tan and white. These dresses ordinarily sell for 20.00. On sale at 10.50.

Silk Gowns—Lace Gowns

Crepe de chine, taffeta silks, meteors, laces and nets

Regular values range from 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00

15.00 19.50 25.00

Many of these dresses were made to special order and were secured at substantial savings. Some are close-out lots from manufacturers' stocks; others mark-downs from Chandler & Co.'s own stocks. There are about seventy-five in all—not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

Sport Coats

Values up to 20.00

9.50 and 12.50

One style of cotton corduroy, belted in back, also belted all around. Colors, tan, sand, rose, green, blue, and white.

Another style of Silk Faille in navy and white, and black and white stripes, belted, with patch pockets.

White Dress Skirts

Values up to 5.50

1.50 2.25 3.95

At 1.50 there are linen and pique skirts worth 3.50.

At 2.25 there are gabardine and pique skirts worth up to 3.95.

At 3.95 there are imported velour, gabardine and fancy pique skirts, worth up to 5.50 and 6.50.

Mostly tailored models—many for sport and outing.

Sale of Bathing Suits

Sale Blouses 2.95

Mohair Suits 3.95

Silk Suits 5.95

Voile and Batiste

Values 5.00 to 7.50

Very special at

Values up to 5.50
New Models, short and long sleeves, embroidered organdie-trimmings and bandings, plaiting and frills—about ninety in the lot.

For Misses and Women, extra fine quality Mohair, an odd lot of high priced suits that have been marked to close, a variety of styles. Colors—Black and Navy, with fancy and self-trimmings.

For Women, in two styles—"The new slip-on" and the Princess with belt at waist. Some have hemstitched trimmings, others white piping—made of fine quality silk taffeta and heavy-weight satin.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

ANNUAL POULTRY CONVENTION OPENS

AMHERST, Mass.—The third annual poultry convention here under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College opened this afternoon with a large attendance. B. N. Gates, one of the instructors of the college, spoke on "Bee Culture as a Side Line for Beekeepers"; Dr. Philip H. Hadley of the Rhode Island State College on "The Revival of Turkey Raising in Massachusetts and How it May Be Accomplished." This evening there will be further addresses and an exhibition of poultry-raising films made by the state and government.

PAVING CONTRACT AWARDED

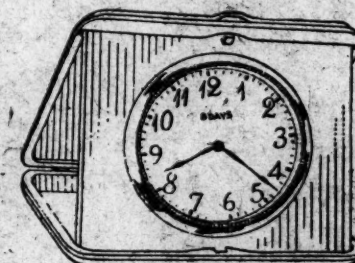
At the meeting of the Boston transit commission today the contract to pave Boylston street between Arlington and Carver streets with wooden blocks was awarded to Clark & Gore for \$31,248.50.

Stowell's

Is the most interesting store in New England for the purchase of Wedding, Birthday and Complimentary Gifts.

Visitors to Boston

are especially invited to visit our store and inspect our stock of
Diamond and Pearl Jewelry
Watches and Watch Bracelets
14-Kt. Gold Jewelry
Sterling Silverware
Mesh and Beaded Bags
Metal Novelty Goods
Leather Goods
Enamel Goods



Traveling Clocks

We illustrate a new thin compact model in a Folding Traveling Clock in Gun Metal Case, 8-day, 15-jewel movement. It is priced at \$12.00.
Other Folding Traveling Clocks \$2.50 to \$67.50
Radium Dial Alarm Watches \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00

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IRVING CASSON-A-H-DAVENPORT CO

575 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 601 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Just as it Comes from the Grape

Red Wing Grape Juice is the same in the bottle as in the grape—the rich, sweet full-flavored juice secured by one light crush from choicest, select Concord.

UNCHANGED UNADULTERATED UNFERMENTED

When you buy Grape Juice ask for Red Wing—insist on the brand that insures the utmost in purity, quality and grape goodness. Write for booklet containing recipes for many dainty grape delicacies that delight both guests and home folks. Its free.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
FREDONIA, N. Y.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO CITY AT THE END OF JUNE

Condition of the People Made More Acute by the Prevalence of High Prices for Food and Absence of Government

(The following letter, written subsequently to one by the same writer published Tuesday, describes conditions in the Mexican capital at the end of June before Carranza troops entered the city. As in the case of the first letter, this one was also delayed in the mails.)

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO, D. F., June 30, 1915.

More than a week has passed without any important change here as to results, although the time has been marked by varying conditions from day to day. At first fear seemed to possess the majority of the southern forces and many of them left the city, but the determined stand which was taken by the northern portion secured some advantage over the Constitutionalists which reassured the Zapatistas and they returned.

The result of the week's fighting seems to have been to cause the Carranzistas to withdraw to about their former positions. So far as the city is concerned the state of things has been serious in two particulars, first the discontinuance of the cable service with Veracruz and the world outside, and second, the food supplies in the capital have been rapidly diminishing and serious consequences are resulting to the lower classes. On Thursday, the 24th, some speeches made in the convention and interviews with the chief of staff of the southern army and their minister of "governance" were of such an anarchistic nature that the people were led to begin to sack the stores and markets, which necessitated using force and caused considerable damage and some bloodshed. It seems fortunate that results were no worse. Even the international committee which has worked so faithfully and efficiently for the relief of the Mexican poor were accused of being the greatest offenders in secreting and withdrawing from sale articles of necessity and so causing the poor to suffer. Great indignation has been expressed at this charge and the people have not hesitated to attribute to those making and supporting it, the most reprehensible motives.

A most determined effort is being made by certain individuals calling themselves socialists, to propagate anarchistic ideas among the people. On Sunday, meetings were advertised and speeches made in various parts of the city, approving and applauding the French revolution and its acts of violence. The low instincts and ignorance of the lower classes are counted upon by these agitators to gain them hearing and favor. Patriotism was pronounced by one of the chief speakers "A word accursed." Those of us who view the daily occurrences here from the standpoint of outsiders, see the greatest danger imminent; a spark at any moment may ignite the accumulation of combustible material and cause a conflagration that would be most serious. The air seems charged with insincerity; smooth words cloak foul motives, and are used to quiet fear and disarm suspicion, while plots are hatched and mines laid which are designed to make their success complete. The newspapers are the most successful medium in carrying the false impressions to the outside world to prevent public sentiment from setting against them. The papers are compelled to publish such items as the government wishes.

Much of the money now in forcible circulation is so little regarded that it will purchase gold at only 16 to 1. Daily efforts are being made by the Constitutionalists to enter the city and fighting is of almost constant occurrence but without much success on either side. The agent of the American Red Cross has arrived to investigate conditions and to bring supplies which are doubtless greatly needed. The commission of public health has just been appointed and are preparing for work. The name given this commission in no way conveys the proper significance. Its design, as stated, is to rid public service of sympathizers with the old regime; but a study of the articles laid down for its guidance shows that the purpose is to punish all who hold ideas antagonistic to the revolution whether in or out of office. Its scope is such that it may very conveniently be used to satisfy private vengeance and so become a most dangerous power in the hands of unscrupulous men. Its sessions are all to be behind closed doors and members and employees are all sworn to the strictest secrecy. It is clearly anarchistic in its conception and points out the road which the leaders, or some of them, have determined to follow.

A report is circulated here today that an armistice has been entered upon between Carranza and Villa through their respective agents in Washington, but the air is so full of rumors that little heed is given to any of them.

We are continually told through the proceedings of the convention and by the governor of the district that freedom of trade will be guaranteed, but interference is just as frequent as ever; decrees are daily being issued regulating prices of staple foodstuffs but no one regards them and prices are continually advancing. Limited amounts of corn and "Masa" are daily being distributed in various parts of the city to the thousands of hungry people; two days ago it was reported that at least 100,000 stood in line for the greater part of the day and but 40,000 could be supplied with enough to last them for two days. There is much suffering and conditions grow worse daily.

LUMBER TRADE SEEKS FEDERAL REGULATION AID

(Continued from page one)

petition with the operators, said our marine laws should be amended so that we can purchase ships anywhere and operate them under our flag, and that railroad owned ships should be permitted to pass through the Panama canal from coast to coast. Conservation, in the opinion of Capt. J. B. White of Kansas City, Mo., would solve every difficulty. He looked to the commission to point the plan for conservation.

Speaking from actual experience as an exporter, M. B. Nelson, of Kansas City, declared that the formation of organizations of lumbermen for foreign trade would double in five normal years the usual amount of lumber exported. This is estimated in ordinary times as 10 per cent of the production. He told how his own company had established a man in Hamburg and increased sales. Individual dealers, however, are too small to reach the bulk of the business in Europe and South America. Price fixing abroad, he said, would not affect the home market in the least.

Regarding government competition, W. B. Greeley, assistant forester, declared that the sales of national forest timber have not become any important factor in the country's supply. He reported that an extensive government report on the lumber business would be ready within five or six months. The lumbermen expressed themselves as pleased and gratified by the attitude of the commission. The next lumber hearing will be held probably on August 6, in Spokane.

The commission will be in Detroit today listening to exporters, tomorrow in Cincinnati and Friday in Indianapolis. Returning here Saturday, it will devote next week to Chicago's export trade. J. Ogden Armour, and other packers, George M. Reynolds, and other bankers, S. M. Hastings, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Charles L. Deering, president of the Association of Commerce, and others will appear. Arrangements are made to leave Chicago August 1, going to Minneapolis and leaving there August 3. The party is due in Spokane August 6, and in Seattle August 8. Thence it goes to Tacoma and Portland, making side trips for the boxed apple industry, arriving in San Francisco August 14. Two days will be spent there and the commission will return by way of Denver and Kansas City.

NEWTON PUBLIC MARKET PLAN IS ADVOCATED

Franchise Committee of Board of Aldermen Votes to Report Favorably on Proposed Municipal Produce Selling Center

Establishment of a public market in Newtonville where farmers can sell their produce direct to the market men and citizens of the city on certain days of the week is to be recommended by the committee on franchises, licenses and public buildings to the finance committee of the Newton board of Aldermen as the result of a hearing at the city hall Tuesday night.

A small appropriation is proposed to cover the expense of organizing the market for the rest of the year. The finance committee will consider this portion of the action of the committee at a meeting to be held Monday afternoon in time to make its recommendations to the board at its meeting Monday night, covering an investigation of the market conditions in Newton.

A report outlining plans for a permanent cold storage wholesale and retail market and recommending a market bureau with an appropriation of \$10,450 for equipment for the first year was also submitted by a voluntary committee to the franchise committee last night.

H. W. Hall, Richard Hittinger, member of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, spoke in approval of the plan and answered questions on the practical handling of such a market and cooperation of the farmers. Mrs. J. W. McIntyre, president of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, which has been working for some months to bring about this public city market, spoke of her experiences in trying to get fresh fruits or farm produce in large quantities for preserving and explained the benefit that a market like that proposed would be to the women of Newton in the way of securing produce direct from the farm the same day that it had been picked and at more reasonable prices than those charged by retailers.

Mr. Hall presented a map showing how advantageously the city is situated geographically, the roads leading from the large market-producing communities on the north and west of the city converging through Newton on the way to the Boston market, and showing the city as well supplied with railroad and electric street railway lines coming to a center at Newtonville.

The report on the investigation estimates the value of foodstuffs consumed in Newton annually at \$9,000,000, most of which comes from Boston by truck or train. It points out that carloads of produce go through Newton to Boston, only to be auctioned or commissioned off to wholesalers and jobbers and then trucked back to Newton to be sold to the store men.

It asserts that foodstuffs in the Newton markets are higher than in any other city in the state, that hundreds of

families trade in Boston and Waltham because there prices on meats, vegetables, eggs, poultry, butter and fruits are lower.

The report says citizens of Newton needlessly pay for a proportionate amount of the cost of selling by commission men and jobbers, of regrading and repacking, of trucking and loss through depreciation because of the purchase of produce by their marketmen from Boston instead of directly from the farmer.

The New York Central main line with freight yards at Riverside, West Newton and Newtonville, the circuit line with freight yard at Newton Center, the Boston & Maine line at Bemis, two miles from Newtonville, the Boston & Worcester electric railway tapping many farming sections, with express cars connecting with the Middlesex Electric line at Newton Center and the Middlesex and Norfolk county state roads all leading to Newton—these are enumerated to show facilities for transporting produce to that city.

The report proposes to furnish attractive means for the farmers around Newton to dispose of their produce and at the same time to cooperate with them and the consumer, so that the produce will be graded and packed according to the desires of the purchaser and the consumer will be informed as to what prices he should pay and what fresh goods he can obtain.

The "corner provision and grocery store markets" of Newton are called the "most impractical, wasteful and uneconomical markets in existence." "They are the most expensive markets to buy in," the report continues, "and have long been out of use in up-to-date, well managed European cities and are gradually being eliminated in our cities. The marketmen need direct shipments from farmers so as to get fresh produce and eliminate unnecessary transportation and middlemen's charges and depreciation losses."

The report further shows that Newton's purchasing public consumes over 28 carloads of farm produce weekly or 1460 carloads annually. It concludes from these figures that the establishment of a large terminal wholesale market at the freight yards at Newtonville would result in economic buying, handling and distributing of foodstuffs.

The cost of such a central market as is contemplated in the report is left indefinitely between \$50,000 and \$100,000, according to its size and equipment. It would include booths enough for marketmen of the city and for farmers who desire to rent them, shelter for the teams of those farmers who would back up to the curb, and cold storage facilities.

Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hittinger both assured the committee that they would cooperate with the movement if it was managed properly and send their produce to the market. They maintained that there were many farmers that would be glad to take this opportunity of selling their products direct at better prices than they would get in Boston and under more satisfactory conditions.

The discussion brought out further more that 16 miles, or the round trip between Newton and Boston, would be saved to the farmer, that he would be able to make two trips to Newton where he could make only one to Boston, that crowding and delay would be eliminated and that instead of picking his produce one morning and taking it to Boston for sale the next morning, he could sell it the same day in Newton. The latter point was also taken as a most favorable argument for the consumer inasmuch as it disclosed the value of buying direct and securing fresh produce.

The report touched on the results of the establishment of public markets in other cities, and the recent law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing towns and cities to set aside streets or squares as approved by the state board of agriculture for use by the farmers as public market spaces unless those cities or towns maintained suitable buildings and grounds for that purpose. It gave figures to show that the city maintaining a public market derives a profit from the rental of the stalls.

The opinion of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hittinger was that certain days such as Monday, Wednesday and Friday, with the possible addition of Saturday, would be the best at first for the operation of the market. They found from experience with the Boston market that most of the buying is done on the days designated.

They also intimated that they were planning to put up their produce in small packages for the convenience of the consumer if the Newton market was established. These packages would include six, eight, 10, 12 or 16 boxes of strawberries, raspberries or other small fruits or would be in the shape of hampers of vegetables containing a quantity of one kind or an assortment of several.

All in favor of the public market outside of the committee were firm in the opinion that no market, whether a space simply set aside or an adequate structure, could succeed without some sort of an organization to manage it. They pointed out that a bureau of five, perhaps, or a single expert was necessary to bring the farmers and the consumers together, properly to educate the aldermen constituting the franchise committee who were present at the meeting last night were Abbott B. Rice, chairman; George M. Cox, Ernest G. Haggood and Arthur W. Hollis.

ARBITRATION BOARD NAMED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The board of arbitration which is to adjust the wage dispute between the Rhode Island company and the street carmen's union is to be made up of Mayor Joseph S. Gainer, chairman; Michael J. Houlihan, appointed by the railroad company, and Henry F. Baldwin, named by the union.

SALISBURY TAX RATE LOWER
SALISBURY, Mass.—The assessors of Salisbury have announced the tax rate for 1915 as \$12.80, a decrease of \$9.20 from 1914. The appropriations passed amounted to \$26,774.90.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR VISITS MILITIA ON DUTY TOURS

Mr. Cushing Plans to View the Ninth in Camp at Sandwich Today, Then Visit the Fifth at Martha's Vineyard

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, acting commander-in-chief of the state militia, is scheduled to accompany Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole on a visit to the camp of the ninth regiment of infantry at Sandwich today. It is planned that the Lieutenant-Governor and the state adjutant shall remain at the camp overnight and tomorrow morning take the boat across Vineyard sound to Martha's Vineyard, where the fifth regiment is encamped for its annual tour of duty.

The fifth regiment has moved its camp from Norton's pond to a position just outside Edgartown, alongside the ocean drive from Oak Bluffs. Today on the plain at Katama the regiment engages in a military problem during which there is to be firing at captive balloons, supposedly marking the position of an enemy force. This spot is four miles from the present camp site. Some 2500 balloons have been prepared for the attack which is to be commenced by the first battalion under command of Major Butler. According to the program laid down at headquarters, but one of the three battalions will shoot a day.

Tomorrow part of today's program will be reviewed by the ninth, the battalion acting in offensive action, alone and as part of a regiment, the movements being controlled by flags. Both today and tomorrow the field officers will have their tactical rides in the afternoon, while the other officers are taking up some practical work. Today the Massachusetts naval reserve squadron which has been engaged in gun practice at Provincetown, steams away from Cape Cod for a week's cruise along the Maine coast.

Four wire sections of the signal corps at Camp Gardner were out at the camp at West Newbury Tuesday. A radio station was established at Groveland depot and the wires were run to Long hill, Pipestave hill and Archaelus Hill.

Thursday will be ladies' day and Captain Chase has arranged to have Charles Perkins give exhibitions of kite flying. More than 200 Boston business and professional men have now enrolled for the military camp which the United States army is to conduct at Plattsburg, N. Y., from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6. The response has exceeded the expectations of the Massachusetts enrollment committee, which has an office in the basement of the Shawmut Bank building.

BROOKLINE WOULD REVOKE PERMITS FOR MANY HOUSES

Word was received by builders and contractors in Brookline yesterday that the selectmen had recommended to the building commissioner that no work be begun on the erection of any more third-class houses, commonly known as three-deckers, nor work be completed, unless far-advanced, on buildings of this type if under way. The selectmen recommended that the permits issued be revoked for this type of structure.

This action on the part of the Brookline selectmen results from the action taken at a special town meeting on May 27 when the electors passed an amendment to the building law providing that no tenement house hereafter erected shall be of the third-class or wooden construction.

This amendment to the building laws was sent to the attorney-general for his approval and the legal notice to that effect published. The amendment became effective on June 20, though the building commissioner issued no permits for this sort of construction after June 18. Between the time of the special town meeting and June 18 when permits for this type of building were refused, more than 100 permits were issued for such houses. The action of the selectmen on Monday was to prevent the erection of all buildings of this type which are not far advanced.

No action has as yet been taken by the building commissioner. The revocation of all permits issued after the town meeting passing the law against third-class tenements was urged upon the selectmen Monday night by Atty. Prescott F. Hall, who was one of the sponsors for the new law. He told the selectmen that 125 permits for such houses had been issued following the town meeting but that actual work had been begun on but 25 of these structures.

There is a clause in the building law which says: "Any approval which may be issued by the commissioner, pursuant to the provisions of this section, but under which no work is commenced within one year from the time of its issuance, shall expire by limitation." The builders and many others believed this clause gave a prospective builder a year in which to begin building operations. They argue that the building commissioner can not lawfully revoke their permits.

THOUSANDS SEE FREE "MOVIES"
An audience of several thousand saw motion pictures on Boston Common last evening. It was the twelfth show given by the committee, and so far the total attendance is estimated at 62,000. Chairman Seymour Stone introduced Acting Mayor George W. Coleman, who spoke briefly before the entertainment.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter



YOU meet him every where, on the ball field or on the beach—spirits fresh as sun-up, no grass growing under his feet, appetite as long as August. Three Beech-Nut Peanut Butter sandwiches at a sitting is only half enough for him. As wholesome as they are appetizing.

Whole kernels of

Virginia and Spanish nuts blended (acid hearts entirely removed) delicately roasted, salted, crushed to a velvet-smooth butter—sealed airtight in vacuum jars to preserve the delicacy and fineness of flavor.

At grocers and delicatessen stores—10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents (in the extreme West, a little more).

Makers of America's Most Famous Bacon—BEECH-NUT BACON

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

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Special Boat Train with parlor car leaves South Station 8:00 P. M. every day in the year. Returning leave New York, Pier 14, N. R., 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

Special Boat Train leaves South Station daily except Saturdays 6:06 P. M. Returning leave New York, Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sundays 6:00 P. M.

City Ticket Office, Cor. Washington and Court Sts.

THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

UNITED STATES TRADE LEADS IN SANTO DOMINGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Figures for the calendar year of 1914, submitted by the United States vice-consul at Santo Domingo, show that the United States continued its lead in the foreign trade of the Dominican republic. Its sales and purchases there aggregated more than \$13,000,000, which was a gain of more than \$1,500,000 over 1913 and represented about 75 per cent of the total. The exports to the United States were approximately twice as large as the imports from this country.

In both years, Germany occupied second place in the island republic's foreign trade and the United Kingdom third. The total balance of trade in favor of the republic was nearly \$4,000,000 in 1914. The falling off in the aggregate imports and exports was about \$2,500,000 from the 1913 total of nearly \$20,000,000.

The large share of the United States in this trade is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Dominican republic has no reciprocity treaty with the United States, while Cuba and Porto Rico, her neighbors on each side, producing similar crops, have the advantage of some such arrangements. The Dominican committee of the Pan-American financial conference recommended that special attention be given to tariff concessions to this republic as well. The Dominican republic, it was pointed out, would be in a position to make reciprocal concessions of value to the United States.

EMBASSY ATTACHE GAINS PROMOTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Frederick O. De Billier, who formerly was attached to the United States embassy at Rome, has been appointed secretary of the United States legation in Peru. He will sail in a few days from New York for Lima.

TOPEKA TO BE REFITTED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The navy department has asked Captain Snowden, commandant of the navy yard, to discontinue use of the Topeka. It is said that the ship will be fitted for the naval militia or as a school ship for the government.

To Nova Scotia EVANGELINE'S LAND

Beautiful South Shore
Full of Ideal Summer Vacation Resorts
Wonderfully Quiet and Picturesque
A Most Fascinating Water Trip
of about 17 hours

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Steamships Prince George and Prince Arthur Leave Central Wharf, Boston, daily except Saturdays at 3 P. M. Returning leave Yarmouth daily except Sundays at 6 P. M.

No Passports Required
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd.
Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 332 Washington St., and at all Tourist Offices.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE
THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT
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Magnitude and Cheerfulness
An Original Structure for the Seashore
It expresses the spirit of America and the local color of Atlantic City; the splendour of the green ocean, blue sky, and radiant sunshine.
SUPERB GRILL
American Plan European Plan

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\$21.00 Philadelphia and return.
\$21.15 Atlantic City and return.
\$22.00 Norfolk, Va., and return.
\$24.00 Richmond, Va., and return.
\$25.00 Baltimore and return.
\$25.00 Washington, D. C., and return.
\$45.00 Jacksonville and return (14 days, 2000 mile trip).
Meals and berth included on steamer. Through tickets to points South and West. Three sailings weekly to Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore. For tickets, reservations, etc.,
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Newest Fashions Brought Out by Paris Dressmakers

(By a special correspondent)

PARIS, France—These are the days when "tub dresses" are in great demand, and it is a long time since these airy summer frocks have been made so attractive as at present. If lingerie gowns suffered under the demand of fashion for narrow skirts and clinging draperies, it would be difficult to find anything more suited to the present modish lines than the organdies, lawns and other pretty thin materials that the summer brings out.

There is little demand in Paris this year for anything elaborate of this sort. The wonderful frocks of exquisite handwork that were seen in the big shops early in the season were mostly made for buyers from other countries. This year the Parisian has occasion only for simpler things. But not one white less chic or dainty does she look in the plain linens, voiles, taffetas and serges than when in other years she has been more elaborately dressed. In fact, one only has to compare the scenes in the Bois today with those of other years to be impressed with the fact that Paris, left to the Parisians, is a much better-dressed Paris than when the popular Avenue des Acacias was turned into a fashion parade and crowded with strangers. It is still a very popular promenader, and a really charming sight, with all the pretty frocks, all in such perfect taste, and worn with that particular cachet that the French woman is famous for.

Skirts Very Short

There are the tailleurs of navy blue serge or gabardine, or of one of the pretty tan shades. The skirts are getting very short, in some cases not falling below the tops of the quite high boots. These boots, of course, are faultless, and never of ordinary black leather. The coats have the hip flare, whatever else they may or may not have. The comfortable open lingerie collars have not been given up, and only now and then is seen a high close collar, or a ribbon band holding the open one close around the neck. The canotier hat is certainly the most popular, though many very smart toques are seen, and one of the newest trimmings is a high cockade of coq feathers. The popular parasol has a very long handle with crooked end of tortoise shell or bone, and it is rolled very tightly, so that it looks very like a walking stick. A great many leather or suede belts are being worn, both with tailor suits and with all sorts of gowns. These often match the tops of the high boots; for with tailor suits, high boots are much smarter than low shoes, and those with soft suede tops are not too warm.

The Gown Illustrated

Then the blue serge dress is seen in many varieties. One charming one had a brown suede belt and buttons. In fact, the combination of blue with all shades of brown or tan is very popular, and a navy blue hat worn with a tan suit is smarter than a black one. Sometimes these very popular blue serge dresses are combined with satin or silk, and that this idea is holding for the future, is evident from the fact that at Beer's recently a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was shown the pretty frock in the accompanying sketch as the very newest thing they had brought out. The skirt is of very fine blue serge, and the bodice, or blouse, of plaid taffeta in very subdued blending colors. The front of the blouse is bordered with serge bands; a narrow belt and two straps on the sleeves being also of serge, and ornamented with white pearl buckles. Scalloped organdie frills finish the neck and sleeves. The waist line is slightly high, which Beer thinks advisable with the abbreviated skirts, and this is a fact well worth noting, for one of the most essential things, at present, to make a costume both becoming and fashionable is that the waist line should be at just the correct point. This, as well as the length of the skirt, must differ according to the individual figure. The height of the person, the breadth, and even the size of the head, have to be taken into consideration, in deciding these two points for a proper effect.

Pretty Voiles in the Bois

To return to the gowns seen in the Bois, there have been many pretty white



(Model from Beer's, Paris, reproduced by permission)
Skirt of blue serge and bodice of plaid taffeta

ones. The newest seem to be made of voiles, or crepon, trimmed with bands of white taffetas. But plain pink and light blue linen frocks almost out-number the blue serge ones. These also often have leather belts, and buttons are in most cases their only trimming, and generally these buttons are self-covered. Some of these linen frocks are made with white blouses on which touches of color corresponding with the skirt are introduced. For instance, a pink linen skirt had a sort of belt or yoke piece, which extended into hip pockets, and this was all edged with pink and white striped goods. Then there was a white blouse, the collar, cuffs, and shoulder yoke of which were edged with the same striped material. From the skirt rather wide straps, at both front and back, crossed and mounted on to the blouse, being attached to it by pink buttons, which were arranged in place on the blouse, button holes being made on the straps. Another of blue linen buttoned up on the blouse almost like the bib of an apron.

Charming Hats

With these lighter gowns are worn most charming hats, made of silk, linen, or organdie. They are sailor shape and the wide brims have two or three flat layers of pink, white, or blue crepe, extending an inch or more beyond the edge of the brim, and generally a single large rose is the sole trimming. Sometimes fruit is used for trimming them, grapes being the most popular. A new toque is of white silk, very close fitting and trimmed all around with bunches of small purple grapes and leaves of the same color. Another is of white and black striped silk with large white velvet daisies arranged very flat and close all around the edge, the daisies being so large that the petals extend partly over the top of the hat. These toques are mere caps, only the rims being stiffened, and the tops not even lined. They are not round, but oval in shape, and it would seem that the most inexperienced person could make one with a few scraps of silk. But though they do not require much material, a great amount of taste would be needed.

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Cooking Recipes

ORANGE CREAM

Dissolve five leaves of white leaf gelatin in a large teacupful of strained and sweetened orange juice. To do this, warm the orange juice, tear the gelatin into small pieces and stir until dissolved, just keeping the mixture warm meanwhile. Whip $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of double cream to a fairly stiff froth and then add the stiffened fruit juice little by little. It should be cool but still quite liquid. Then whip together. Have ready a soufflé dish and fill it with the mixture, smoothing the top with a knife.

When quite cold decorate with grated orange peel, and chopped pistachio nuts. This soufflé is very nice made with tangerine oranges. A little water may be added to the orange juice. Above quantities are only enough for a small dish.

APPLE AND ORANGE PUDDING

Six apples, the juice of four oranges and one lemon, three ounces bread or cake crumbs rubbed through sieve. Five ounces loaf sugar (rubbed on the rind of lemon) dissolved in juice of fruit. Yolks of three or four eggs, whites of same. Line a pie dish (which is to be full of mixture) with short paste, covering the edges thickly. Stew the apples till quite soft with the sugar. Add to them the strained juice of the fruit and the crumbs. One by one drop in the yolks, beating well each time. Place the mixture in the center of the dish till quite full. Bake till paste is fried. Whip the whites of egg to a very stiff froth with a little castor sugar. Heap them up on the center and place the pudding before the fire till the eggs are quite set and golden brown.

Nature Studied for Coloring in Costume Designing

Students of design have always indirectly gained inspiration from nature for their work, through the study of paintings by the old masters, the unrivaled textiles, rugs, and shawls of the ancient oriental weavers, the pottery of the earliest dynasties, and the delicate prints of Japanese and Chinese artists, but it is only at a comparatively recent date that artists have begun to apply directly to design, hints gained from the nature material surrounding them.

Whereas the Japanese artists depended largely upon the trees and flowers of their islands for their decorative themes, and the Asiatic weavers looked to the butterflies and birds with which they were familiar for color schemes, as well as to the plant life to supply juices for the brilliant and unfading dyes, the modern tendency to apply natural combinations is showing itself in a hitherto untold and original field of art, that of costume design.

To the nature student artist, an endless variety of color schemes is presented in animals, birds, reptiles, insects, flowers, minerals, and atmospheric effects. One of the first products of this direct turn to nature for color is seen in the beautiful pure colorings of the liberty silks which marked a new era in the history of silk textiles when they were put into the world market a few years ago by a London firm. To gain the splendid colors, the dyes were matched with gems, feathers and butterflies.

Butterflies as Models

It was in London also that a firm was established some 15 years ago whose

chief business was to supply the most progressive costumers and dressmakers establishments of the city with butterfly models of color for application in gowns. This firm had in its list of butterfly models between fifty and sixty different varieties selected entirely with an eye to color combinations.

Clear Soup

Four pounds of shin of beef, two pounds of knuckle of veal. Cut the meat off the bones in pieces about a quarter of a pound each, and break the bones in four or five pieces. Have ready your stockpot, put into it one ounce of butter, let it just warm, then place the meat at the bottom of the pot, with the bones. Let this fry very slowly for 1½ hours, turning the meat two or three times till it is nicely browned. It must not be allowed to burn, and the pot must be kept covered. The bottom of the pot should be covered by a rich thick gravy. Now add to it five quarts of boiling water, let it boil, then throw in a teacupful of cold water to accelerate the rising of the steam. If this operation is repeated three times, it should make a clear consommé.

Have ready two carrots, two turnips, two onions stuck with two cloves, one head of celery, two leeks, one ounce of salt, a faggot of herbs weighing about one ounce and consisting of parsley, thyme, marjoram, tarragon. Put these all in the soup and allow it to simmer four or five hours. Strain and leave to cool for use. When cold, carefully remove all fat. The meat from this stock will bear another addition of water, about three quarts, and will boil again for common soup.

Jelly Bag Rack

An easy way to make a rack to hold a jelly bag is to take an old kitchen chair and saw off the back, then turn upside down, take a square of cloth large enough to reach all four legs, and tie to legs. Put a pan under this stretched cloth to catch the juice.—Modern Priscilla.

Grenadine Again in Use

Grenadine, which a few years ago was so highly favored for afternoon and evening gowns, is again being revived and the combination with taffeta is unusually attractive.—Los Angeles Express.

RURAL CLUB WOMEN AND FEDERATION

Once in two years women from every state in the Union gather at the biennial which is the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The biennial is a great event. It has now a membership of 6000 clubs and more than 1,000,000 members. The city and town women are much in evidence, but the rural women, who could contribute so much to a meeting of this kind, are missing, writes Grace Viall Gray in the Country Gentleman.

The general federation will never reach its best until it has gathered about it all the rural clubs in the country. The latter should realize that they owe something to this great gathering of womankind, and before the next biennial in 1916 should become members and send delegates.

All that is required of your club in order to be enrolled as a member of the general federation is to pay the annual dues of \$2.50 if it numbers 25 or less. Above that number the amount is 10 cents for every member, so if your club numbers 30 your annual dues to the Federation will come to \$3.

A club, whether rural or city, is not obliged to join a district or a state federation in order to join the general federation, although it is advisable and helpful to do so. The dues to the district federation vary in different districts—five cents a member in some of the districts to \$1 a year for club dues in others.

To join the state federation the dues are \$3 for 50 members or less, \$4 for

Colors of the Flower World

Next to the butterflies and moths, the pantheas of the flower world probably afford the greatest variety of color schemes, and their novelty, softness and suggestiveness of tint and shade closely resemble those of the "blossoms of the air," as the butterflies have been poetically called.

James McNeill Whistler, that master of pure line and color, was a student of nature both by night and day, and the effects of this intimate association are seen in many of the artist's most famous paintings. Just how much influence Whistler's achievement of the peacock room has had on the costume designs of the day is hard to say, but at least it brought into popularity the color of peacock blue in dress materials and peacock designs in textiles and embroideries.

That Whistler considered painting an art of pattern not of images, which should appeal to the artistic sense of the eye and ear only, not the emotions, may account somewhat for the fact that his paintings more than others of the mod-

COAT SETS OF EMBROIDERED PIQUE

Fashion had for some time banished the piqué and linen collars and cuffs that are so universally becoming, and that add such a crisp, smart touch to the summer suits, but this season returns them to us in even greater variety and attractiveness than ever before, according to the Modern Priscilla. There are wide collars and narrow collars, long ones and short ones; in some cases not being satisfied with the limitations of a collar, the piqué continues down through the front of the coat and becomes a vest.

These cuffs and collars may be perfectly plain, made of a double thickness of the material stitched together and turned; they may be hemstitched, or better yet they may be embroidered, in either a simple or an elaborate design. If made at home instead of being purchased at the shops, they can be made, and usually are, distinctive and unusual in cut or embroidery design or possibly in both. It is also easier when making them to adapt them to the required size and shape of the neck and sleeves than it is to readjust those that are already finished.

In this as in everything of its kind, the effectiveness is not dependent upon the elaborateness of the design; a simple vine, an artistic scroll or motif is often most effective.

One vest with collar and cuffs is of piqué, and the embroidery is eyelet and satin-stitch. An attractive motif is arranged in each corner of the collar and cuffs, and a single row of eyelets follows the line of the edge. The embroidery on the vest is brought close to the edge and white crocheted cloths are used for fastening.

Satin-stitch and eyelet work is used in the embroidery of the two sets. The scrolls are satin-stitch over a single thread, but they may be worked in simple outlining, if preferred. The low, wide collar is especially attractive for a miss, although any one that affects low collars will probably find it becoming.

Steamed Indian Bread

Mix well together two cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, one half cup of molasses and one pint of sour milk in which has been dissolved two teaspoonfuls of saleratus; add a little salt; and put into a two-quart basin, well greased. Steam two hours.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Decapitations and transpositions: I. Scrawl, crawl, awl, law. II. Wheat, heat, eat, at. III. Beard, bread, read, dear. IV. Chair, hair, air. V. Spear, pear, ear, are.

LETTER GAME

INERCHAS
CDATESIT
OINEMTDA
NSEENALE
EPTSDUCN
CRISRENA
TANROAYD
TYCOPLIT

Beginning at any point desired for each word, the letters are to be followed from one space to the next in any direction. For example, "coin" and "rail" are words that may be used. Each letter is to be removed as used and used only once, and it is required to form into words as many of the letters as possible. The best play is that which removes the greatest number of letters, or works the same letters into the smallest number of words.—Christian Advocate.

Bell Cast 1100 Years Ago

Not long ago the Youth's Companion told the story of the old bell that Barnstable, Mass., treasures—a bell that

was cast in 1075, and that has been on Cape Cod since 1698. A subscriber sends the same paper an account of a bell in East Haddam, Conn., that is much older, although it has not been in America so long. The bell bears an inscription that shows that it was cast in Spain in 815, just eleven centuries ago. For about a thousand years it hung in a Spanish church, but when the armies of Napoleon swept over Spain it became part of the loot that found its way to Paris.

About 1835 it came to America with other bells that were to be recast for American churches. A New York merchant, William Willis Pratt, bought it and gave it to St. Stephen's church in East Haddam, where his wife had formerly lived. It was in use until the new church was built a few years ago; then it was taken from the belfry and placed in a position of honor in the rear of the new church, where it is an object of much interest to visitors.

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U. S. INSISTS THE DYE-STUFF STOCK IS INADEQUATE

Thomas H. Norton of the Department of Commerce in a Review of the Situation Declares the Shortage Is Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the dye expert of the department of commerce, in a review of the dyestuff situation in the United States, notes that the shortage of supplies is becoming more and more acute. Reports to the department cover the entire country, and one contrary to the situation indicated in interviews with manufacturers. "In some instances," he says, "textile mills are forced to shut down for the time being until new supplies of colors can be obtained. This is especially the case in works consuming large amounts of indigo, lack of which has now become very acute. Manufacturers are now bringing out brown dyes instead of the familiar blue fabrics, but merchants and consumers are reluctant to accept the substitute. Similar modifications are made in a multitude of cases, the primary purpose as a rule being to reduce the actual amount of dyestuffs consumed to a minimum.

"Possibility of securing fairly satisfactory shades by the use of vegetable dyestuffs has been decisively demonstrated, and the consumption of logwood, fustic, quercitron, cutch, hypericin, etc., has now attained a degree far beyond any record output of the past.

"In the meantime the few American manufacturers of coal-tar colors are steadily expanding their plants and are producing dyestuffs in quantities hitherto unknown. Equally noteworthy is the steady increase in the manufacture of intermediates, aniline oil, benzenanthracene, para-nitraniline, etc., by the firms lately started in this field.

"An important feature in this rapid expansion of the domestic coal-tar color industry is the equipment on a generous scale at the plant of a well-known Buffalo, N. Y., firm for the production of 'direct black' in great quantities. This coal-tar dye replaces very satisfactorily in cotton dyeing the sulphur blacks and aniline blacks hitherto imported from Germany, for the use of textile dyers, especially in the hosiery branch, and relieves in a most welcome way much of the strain that resulted from the lack of fast-black dyes.

"There is a general admiration of the vigorous and enterprising manner in which our small group of dyestuff manufacturers are striving to meet the urgent demands of a multitude of perplexed mill owners in the textile, paper and other branches.

"Persistent attempts are still being made to secure permits for the free passage of cargoes of German dyestuffs to this country from belligerent nations. British authorities have granted permission for a limited number of shipments to be dispatched to the United States. The German authorities, however, decline absolutely to allow any shipment of these dyestuffs unless free passage to Germany is guaranteed for American cotton or other materials of an equal value. Their position in this matter has been firmly maintained for a number of weeks, and there is no indication of any change of attitude.

"There appears to be a supply on hand in the German color works of most of the dyes currently used in the United States adequate to meet the pressing demands of the moment and to cover the needs of American consumers for months to come. German manufacturers of coal-tar colors are naturally anxious to retain and hold the valuable American market—their most important asset—and will neglect no opportunity to meet the wishes of American customers.

"Information from abroad leads to the conclusion that the activity of the great German dyestuff works has been diverted largely into the manufacture of munitions of war and hospital supplies, and that the production of colors has totally ceased.

"Nitric acid is vitally necessary for the manufacture of nearly all artificial dyestuffs. It is equally indispensable in the manufacture of high explosives. Germany is now shut off from her customary source of supply for nitric acid, namely, Chile saltpeter. A limited amount of the important acid is now regularly manufactured from atmospheric nitrogen in works recently established on the Rhine. It is stated that Germany would gladly accept nitric acid from the United States instead of cotton in exchange for dyestuffs, if the transfer be at all possible.

"Everything points to the conclusion that German manufacturers of dyestuffs will, in the event of a cessation of hostilities, try to stock the depleted American market, and will vigorously endeavor to regain the ground lost during the past embargo on shipments of their wares.

"Reports from Germany indicate, however, that there is every probability of a continued maintenance of the present high prices for artificial dyestuffs during an indefinite period in case normal commercial movements are reestablished. Any lowering of the increased rates fixed prior to March, 1915, and recently advanced again, according to circular announcements to dealers in Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, is to be expected only where it is necessary to overcome competition developed during the past year.

"The department of commerce is carefully watching the situation, and will not hesitate to recommend such action as may prove necessary to prevent 'unfair competition' by foreign producers on

our soil against the developing American dyestuff industry."

This last remark of Dr. Norton's will be read with interest, in the light of what the administration is supposed to be planning to ask Congress to do in the way of protecting the newly developing American dye industry from "unfair competition" on the part of Europe after the end of the war. It shows that the administration plan is maturing, and will be taken by the dye industry to mean that President Wilson is in favor of such an amendment of the Clayton bill next winter as will apply to foreign manufacturers and dealers the same prohibitions and restrictions as it applies to manufacturers and dealers in the United States.

Recently there has appeared in print a statement to the effect that American dyestuffs people, under government direction, were seeking an opportunity to send their "intermediates" to Switzerland, there to be converted into the finished dyes and then shipped back to the United States. Such a plan, it was pointed out, would tend greatly to increase the supply of dyes in this country.

At the department of commerce it was said that there have been no plans of that sort, and that the published arrangement, for various good reasons, was impracticable. Switzerland's complete isolation by the warring nations, its inadequate means of communication with the outside world, the very great difficulties it is meeting in an effort to supply its people with food and other necessities of life, and the jealousies and suspicions of the belligerent powers, on which it would be absolutely dependent for the success of the proposed scheme—these are pointed out as some of the difficulties in the way.

The government, it was said authoritatively, believes Switzerland would be unable to do the thing referred to, under present conditions, even if both it and the United States were anxious to move in that direction. As things are, neither is moving, nor thinking of doing so.

NOTABLE SHOWING OF KEITH PICTURES IN VOSE GALLERY

To the town-keeping art lover, who finds himself constrained to await the coming of fall for signs of renewed activity in the Boston galleries, the announcement of a summer show is something to be hailed with delight. And this is peculiarly true when the paintings are by an artist whose work is of great merit, as is the case with the display of pictures by William Keith, now open in the Vose galleries at 398 Boylston street.

For Mr. Keith's work is especially pleasurable in that the artist possessed to a high degree the faculty of combining sincerity of reproduction with freedom of interpretation. He brought to his work a quick appreciation and a ready imagination. Yet his canvases are obviously natural and true to the original scene. Like the glowing speech of a returned traveler, his inspired brush served but to lend the layman the beauty he might have missed, had even the scene itself laid before his eyes.

Mr. Keith is often referred to as "the Tanager of the Pacific Coast," and the designation is not without its appropriateness. In his student days, this Scotch painter was closely in touch with the schools that were so closely associated with Inness and the men of the "Hudson river school." That, like Tanager, he was an admirer of Rousseau, is plainly evident, though, technically, he never equaled the latter's intense construction. And there is manifest a plentiful use of the rich, mellow browns that meant so much to the followers of the Barbizon school.

One of the most interesting of the present exhibition, the canvas entitled "San Rafael," shows us how accurately the artist may be described as a romantic naturalist. Here, opens before the observer a luxuriously verdant valley of northern California, one rise and dip of the valley floor following another; great and grove following orchard and grove; and here and there a little cluster of farm buildings among the sun-lit foliage. Overhead, a fair sky of blue and white, its fleecy clouds so low hanging that they drop into the valley itself. Peace, fertility and life, all these find their expression. And when the eyes have absorbed all this, they wander happily amidst the details of the smoothly blended whole, resting here upon the outline of this tree top or there on the soft gleam of that glimpse of water. It is a canvas essentially artistic; essentially beautiful, with its mechanics carefully concealed, yet betraying many a bit of skillful brush work to the expert.

There is another picture, "The Quiet House," that is peculiarly illustrative of that poetic warmth that the artist could bring to his canvases, showing a forest glade arched with brown foliaged trees that permit a vista of rolling hills far beyond, a few human figures in the middle ground adding a note of human interest. The whole is bathed in the warm, lazy, tawny light of late afternoon.

It is interesting to note that these landscapes of Keith's have little to designate their locality. They might have been painted in the hills of New England, in the countryside of England, or the forests of France. It is noticeable, too, that the artist has at times felt free to bring his own time to the foliage, with the "Barbizon" browns predominating to a degree that must disturb the native Californian. But to quarrel with that would be to quarrel with some of the most beautiful pictures that have been given us.

There is one picture in the exhibit that has in it something of the spectacular element that we associate with the West, however. This is a large canvas that lends its details but slowly to the

eye because of its sharp contrast. One looks down a steep hillside into a great wide valley almost lost in the shadows of the approaching nightfall. Across the valley, this shadow clothes the opposite hillside up to a sharply drawn horizontal line. Above this line the hill peaks rise, orange red in the full glow of the setting sun, against a background of olive blue sky and rose-colored clouds. Once accustomed to the bright hues of the upper third of the canvas, one may make out much in the valley shadows, here a flock of sheep climbing the nearby hillside, there a cluster of farmhouses. It is an interesting if not altogether pleasing combination of the pastoral and the dramatic.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

This is the age of the book, as Victor Hugo prophesied, and he even set the discovery of Gutenberg next to the first promulgation of Christianity among world important events; since through the printed page truth might be spread abroad. And keeping pace with the influence of books, the influence of the librarian steadily gains ground. As purveyors of the people's intellectual supplies, it is for the librarians to see that these are what the readers expect them to be. They cannot properly say, "You shall read this and not that," however. Narrow choice based on the librarian's personal prejudices, like those of religion or politics or even literary taste, must be rigorously denied him. But the books he chooses in every line of literature—more especially fiction, which so attracts the many—should be such as approach the best standards of literature.

Censorship of the library catalogue is as difficult and delicate a matter as censorship of the press would be. It can only be carried out by people of truly liberal and generous thinking. Partisan prejudice should be as far from the library as from the public school. In certain instances it appears that books perfectly acceptable as standard literature, books that rank as classics, even, disappear from the library shelves where the keepers of books are members of a religious body that these volumes offend. This is a flagrant offense against the institutions of the United States, and is something against which the librarian cannot too zealously guard his honor, as a servant of all the people.

The time is past when a librarian felt it his first duty, as a New England custodian said, to see that his books were always in their proper places on the shelves, safely locked away from intrusive folk who wanted to read them! The librarian today is neither a keeper of books, nor a censor, but a dispenser; and his liberality is more than repaid for occasional losses. The true bookworm, of course, has ever been too likely to delve so deep into letter press that he misses the story written on every human face.

But the modern librarian is first and foremost fond of his kind. He no longer sits cataloging books for a royal master or distilling their learning for the few. The day is also past when the public librarian was merely as those who fetch and carry, handing number so and so out at the request of the patron. No clearer sign of these times is seen than in the new ideal of the library as a civic center. Once usually a monastic retreat, it is becoming a rallying point for all the interests of the community. The librarian is a leader in these days, and his following is unlimited. He is the friend and adviser of statesmen, business men, teachers and children in the town, and of the farmer whom the new library extension service reaches via the parcel post.

Study of the "Library Occurrent," issued by the public library commission of Indiana, brings home an idea of what this new mission of the librarian is—something broadly humane and socially significant as the preacher's task alone was in older communities, and as the teacher's task more recently became. The commission is laying all its stress in these days on what is termed township extension. This means the opening of the public library in the chief towns to all the outlying parts of the townships. A slight tax is imposed on the townships to provide for this. Sometimes the petition for the township extension of the library is warmly supported; often it is opposed. The most striking case of opposition has been where large landowners were unwilling to add this library tax to their budget, and succeeded in defeating the measure. But on the other hand sometimes a rich landowner is found who himself encourages the movement.

The library commission does not find it wise to take the lead itself. It seems better to arouse local interest and have the request for library privileges come from the township, rather than to show the town as forcing the idea. When the tax is voted, deposit stations are established, in homes, in schools, in churches, and elsewhere, and the work of supplying books is carried on by the card system of the central library. Sometimes the extension librarian goes to the country school and talks about the plan with teachers and children. In Indiana it was found that only one tenth of the rural population had any library service whatever; and it was decreed by the commission that every other form of propaganda should wait on the efforts to get books to these remoter citizens. Sometimes the families are reached through the schools, the home people becoming interested in the books brought by the children, and at last asking for their own. Branch reading rooms have been established in villages. Sometimes one of the school children acts as

librarian for the deposit station, and a report is sent in monthly to the library. In one town the library had a booth at the annual "Fall Festival," with the agricultural and culinary department. Librarians are often present at the meetings of the farmers institutes, with lists of books. The geological survey of Indiana proved of great interest here. The work is extending to the factories in the cities and towns, where library cases of books, holding about 25 or 30, are exchanged each month. Lebanon library, for example, has a total of 28 extensions of these various sorts. The traveling libraries—in carts—are part of this new work.

The library at Waterloo, Ind., heard that the literary club which meets at the library was telling stories of old pioneer days, gleaned from the older residents. It furnished a substantial leather-bound blank book and asked that the stories be recorded. This was the starting point for an extensive plan carried out by the library for obtaining pioneer history from the whole township. These accounts, as far as possible, are written by the persons concerned.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

In the list of stars to be shown on the screen by the Triangle Film Corporation, a \$5,000,000 combination to release the productions made by David Griffith, Thomas Ince and Mack Sennett, the following names appear:

Billie Burke Mary Boland, Julia Dean, Bessie Barriscale, Louise Dresser, Jane Grey, De Wolf Hopper Raymond Hitchcock, H. B. Warner, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Frank Keenan, Dustin Farnum, Weber and Fields, Douglas Fairbanks, Hale Hamilton, Bruce McRae, Willard Mack, W. S. Hart, Forrest Winant, Henry Woodruff, Orrin Johnson, Maurice Farkas, House Peters, William Desmond and Bert Clark.

Derwent Hall Caine, son of the author, is to appear in America next season playing the title role in his father's new stage version of his novel, "The Manxman." The play was first brought out in London 20 years ago. Mr. Caine's tour, under the direction of Joseph Brooks, will open at Montreal Sept. 13 and the play will be seen in New York in October. Mr. Caine will also present the spectacle, "Drake."

"The Duke of Killiecrankie," and a play by Sir James Barrie, never before seen in America, will be the first Frohman offerings of the new season. In the former Francis Wilson will have the part of Henry Pitt Welby; Marie Tempest will be seen as Lady Henrietta Addison and Graham Browne will reappear in his original role of the Duke.

It is announced from Philadelphia that Mrs. Beulah Jay, manager of the Little theater, will have the cooperation of three painters, L. G. Seyfert, W. H. K. Yarrow and Miss Bernstein, in designing stage settings, scenery and costumes for the productions to be made in the theater next season.

Max Rabinoff has added Giovanni Zentello, the dramatic tenor, and Maria Gay, the mezzo-soprano, to the list of singers in the opera company which will accompany the Pavlova ballet on tour through America.

The Shuberts have engaged Mme. Chapine, a Belgian-American prima donna, for the leading role in "The Blue Paradise," to open at the Casino in New York the first week in August.

A New York motion picture producer is planning to show both the film and stage version of a play simultaneously in nearby theaters, and by the same cast.

"Evidence," produced at the Lyric in New York last season, is being filmed by the F. Ray Comstock Picture Corporation.

PLYMOUTH HAS FETE

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—"The End of the Rainbow," a musical play produced by

Men! You will enjoy this summer favorite

ROYAL PURPLE GRAPE JUICE

KEEP a bottle or two in the cooler at the office, and "draw on it at sight" when that thirst falls due.

It is the business man's drink. Refreshing and wholesome. Pure! Absolutely! Surprise the FOLKS agreeably by having a CASE sent HOME. Today! Phone your dealer—he has Royal Purple or can get it for you.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$3 for a case of a dozen pints, shipped prepaid.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y. S. 110
True Fruit Flavors
Served at the Best
Fountains to make
the Best Sodas

SOROSIS SHOES

Many manufacturers claim their Shoes bear some relation to "SOROSIS." However, "SOROSIS" are detached from all other Shoes.

We need not be at great pains to explain that a chunk of marble is not a statue nor that a tin can is not in the same category with a Cellini goblet.

Our people exercise the true function of the artisan, which is to learn their trade and then produce beautiful Shoes.

The direction of their work is steadily toward grace, toward charm.

They are stirred by their theme and express its very spirit. To each Shoe they give a distinct style. What is the result? You mark "SOROSIS" as Shoes of character.

The keynote to the current mode, as represented by "SOROSIS," is nothing more or less than the exaltation of manual dexterity and a revolt against monotony. For years Shoes were cramped within narrow limits. We extended and enriched the gamut of color and decoration. In a vague tremor, lest they smashed precedent, manufacturers of Shoes shunned beauty. Just at this point we stepped in and produced exquisite Shoes.

Yes, we began by limiting our products to \$3.50 Shoes. That was many years ago. But the "SOROSIS" \$3.50 Shoes have never been equalled. They are still the envy and despair of every rival.

MANUFACTURERS A. E. LITTLE & CO. LYNN, MASS.

Luxurious Fashions in Footwear

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MANUFACTURERS A. E. LITTLE & CO. LYNN, MASS.

Velasquez began by painting the humble figures of peasants and water carriers of Seville, but it was not long before he was painting the pictures of kings.

Every bright-winged butterfly was once a caterpillar.

"SOROSIS" \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 Shoes are developments of our \$3.50 Shoes—the sublimation and apotheosis of our honest, solid, serviceable \$3.50 grades that have always been as good as others at \$5.00.

Style and freshness—the exceptional and brilliant stroke in decoration—distinguish "SOROSIS" Shoes. The savor of elegance is unmistakable. You catch it at a glance.

Shuman Corner Half-Season Bulletin

Get Your Vacation Suit Now!

Seventh Annual Sale of Men's and Young Men's All-wool 2-Piece Outing Suits

Here is your opportunity to buy that summer outing suit for your vacation or week-end

\$8 \$10 \$12

Values \$12, \$15, \$18

July and August Business Hours:
Saturdays 8:30 to 1
Other Days 8:30 to 5

A. Shuman & Co. Boston
THE SERVICE STORE

Ray W. Averill, is the chief attraction of the annual mid-summer fete for the benefit of the Jordan hospital, the Ryer Home for Old People and the Plymouth Boys Club, which began last night and will continue throughout the week. A large attendance greeted the opening night performance.

WORK OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION IN HELPING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—A remarkable change in the attitude of the public toward men who have served their time in the penitentiary is reported by the Central Howard Association of this city, reviewing conditions during the past 15 years. The association investigates the characters and tendencies of the men and boys behind prison bars and helps the most worthy. In many cases the association finds employment for the ex-prisoners.

The change, notes the association, has come about during the last 10 years. When Central Howard Association began its activities, employers of labor were loath to consider taking ex-prisoners into their employ. Some of them were induced to try the experiment with happy results and now many of the largest employers of labor and most prominent business houses in Chicago and the middle West accept men and boys recommended by the organization, continues the report, and esteem it a privilege to cooperate in this "upbuilding of men" movement.

In its 14 years' history the association has aided 12,557, its annual report shows. The number of men under parole to its superintendent, Frank Emory Lyon, was 147 and their estimated total earnings \$58,441. The average cost of "reclaiming" each man and boy has fallen from \$10.67 to \$5.94 within the last 10 years. A number of Chicago's leading business men are on the organization's board of directors.

FIRM CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

Members of the sales and office forces of the Stickney & Poor Spice Company were guests of the firm yesterday and joined in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the business. The centennial outing was a motor trip from Boston to Marblehead, luncheon at the Corinthian Yacht Club, a sail in Treasurer J. B. Fallon's schooner Timandra, and an evening at Revere.

"I Typewrite Now!"

"Writing at home used to keep me up late. Now I do it the easy, rapid, business-like way with my

CORONA FOLDING TYPEWRITER

The Machine for Personal Use

"I take it on trips, too. For the Corona weighs only six pounds and packs easily in a grip. Though it's small, it is not short any of the modern improvements. It has visible writing, two-color ribbon, and all that. You, too, should own a Corona."

Call on the nearest Corona dealer for a demonstration, or write for booklet Number 20.

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc. Groton, N. Y.

Boston: Model Typewriter Co. 164 Devonshire Street New York: 141 West 42nd Street Dealers Everywhere

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc. Groton, N. Y.

I enclose 10c for Trial Bottle of Royal Purple and Free Recipe Book.

Name _____ Address _____

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y. S. 110

True Fruit Flavors Served at the Best Fountains to make the Best Sodas

Views of Boston Post Cards

Inc., 8 Milk St. Phone Main 1890 P. O. B. X.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Property in Hyde Park comprising 103,145 square feet of land, bounded by River street, Adams avenue, Riverside square extension and the Neponset river, on which are situated several frame buildings, has been transferred by Elizabeth V. Rooney, trustee, to Barnet Greenfield and wife. There is a total taxed valuation of \$12,200, of which an assessment of \$7300 is on the land.

Five vacant lots comprising 20,065 square feet, at the corner of Norfolk and Willowood streets, Dorchester, on which there is a total taxed value of \$3700, have been conveyed by Elizabeth E. Murphy to Joseph Cooper.

Another Dorchester transfer recorded today is that of the frame house and 2320 square feet of land at 47 Aspinwall road and Whitfield street, taxed on \$5700 of which \$4600 represents the value of the improvements. This property is conveyed by Mary E. Carroll to John D. Cronin.

Final papers have been recorded in the sale of the frame house and 4964 square feet of land at 100 Stoughton street, corner of Austin avenue, Dorchester, on which there is a total assessment of \$4500, the sum of \$2000 being on the land. This property is sold by Emma L. Murnane et al. to Annie M. Burke.

Vacant land on East Eighth street, near K street, South Boston, has been purchased by Carter, Rice & Company Corporation from Emily F. Whitmore. It comprises 4208 square feet adjoining the buyers' property and carries a total assessment of \$1300.

Charles H. Sanderson has passed final papers to Nicholas J. Dunn in the transfer of the property at 263 Eustis street, near Hampden street, Roxbury, comprising 3121 square feet of land on which there is a 2½-story frame house, the total tax value being \$1000, of which \$1100 is on the land. The sale was transacted by the office of J. J. Billington & Co., brokers.

MERCANTILE LEASES

In the Motor Mart, the store at 16 Columbus avenue, has been leased by the estate of Eben D. Jordan to the Prest-O-Lite Company.

Frank W. Wildes, agent, has leased the entire upper portion of the building at 86-88 Washington street, together with chambers in the adjoining building 84-86 Washington street, for a long term of years to the Morandi-Proctor Company. In the lease transactions W. H. Ballard & Co. were the brokers.

ALLSTON APARTMENT

Final papers have passed in the sale by Roland Litchfield of the four-story eight-apartment brick building, and 1981 feet of land numbered 1390 and 1398 Commonwealth avenue, corner of Allston street, Allston. The property has a total taxed value of \$58,000, of which \$6000 is on the land. Lillian R. Goode bought for investment. Henderson & Rose were the brokers.

MAINE APPLE FARM SOLD

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for F. P. Leighton his apple and potato farm situated on the Farmington road in the town of Wilton, Franklin county, Me., comprising 80 acres of land with an old-fashioned farm house, a commodious barn and outbuildings, a large apple orchard and a tract of woodland. The estate was sold to Henry Jeffries of Nashua, N. H., who has taken title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Mt. Vernon st., 19, ward 23; Frank R. Sedgley, J. H. White; brick garage. Humboldt av., 297, rear, ward 21; Guinan, Geo. H. Prizgin Co.; brick garage. Edison green, 9, ward 10; Hagan & Giblin, H. L. Ray; frame dwelling. Havelock st., 27, ward 24; Exchange Bldg. Assn., Silverman, Engineering Co.; frame dwelling. Tremont st., 4, ward 20; William E. Fay; alter dwelling. Webster pl., 1-2, ward 7; L. Mazzarella; alter dwelling. Province st., 5, ward 7; President and Fellows of Harvard College; alter mercantile. Walnut av., 1-6, ward 22; Caroline L. McAlone; alter dwelling. Beacon st., 220, ward 2; F. J. Cotter; alter dwelling. Sumner st., 1, ward 20; Mary Wright; alter dwelling. Rowes wharf, 5, 6, 7, ward 7; Boston Yacht Club, L. M. Lawrence; alter club and offices. Beacon st., 170, ward 11; W. R. Sears; alter dwelling. Thomas st., 5, ward 23; Mary P. Fowler; alter stores and offices. School st., 22, ward 7; Rogers estate; alter stores and offices. Sterling st., 78, ward 18; M. Hoffman; alter tenements. Lawn st., 10, ward 23; L. Thazano; alter dwelling.

WORCESTER PEDDLER RULING APPROVED

Worcester is the only city in the state having valid ordinances governing the licensing of peddlers, according to the statements of State Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hanson, addressing the special meeting of sealers and police officials of eastern Massachusetts in Beverly town hall yesterday. The meeting was called to discuss recent legislation on weights and measures.

Commissioner Hanson said that Bay State cities and towns, which have ordinances on this subject, gave the local officials too much power, since by a decision of Attorney-General Atwell the licensing of all vendors, engaged in other than the selling of fruit and vegetables, lies with the state commissioner's office.

GOVERNOR TO GIVE CANDIDACY DECISION AUG. 1

Mr. Walsh Telephones That He May Stay With Bay State Fair Delegation; Mr. McCall's Nomination Papers All in

Governor Walsh has promised to announce by Aug. 1 whether or not he will run for reelection. The promise was made Tuesday in the course of conversation by telephone between the Governor at San Francisco and his secretary, Thomas H. Connelly, and his brother, Maj. Thomas Walsh, just prior to the exhibition of cross-continent telephone service at the Pilgrim Publicity Association dinner at the Boston City Club.

The Governor stated that his recent telegram was inaccurately transmitted in making him say that he would leave San Francisco today for Boston, ahead of the Bay State official party to the fair. He said the delegation is urging him to stay with them.

The Progressive state committee will meet next Saturday to discuss the course of the party in the coming state campaign.

One group among the Progressive leaders believes that the power of the party may be conserved, and still exert a decided effect if the nomination is given to William Shaw, candidate of the Prohibitionists. This is one of the points to be settled at the Saturday conference.

Former Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick progressed eight miles more in his walking trip across the state in search of the Democratic nomination for Governor. Every few rods on the way from Dalton to Hinsdale Tuesday, Mr. Deitrick stopped and leaned over rail fences to address farmers in the fields as to the merits of his candidacy, urging prohibition, equal suffrage and a quarter billion dollar navy. He spoke at an evening rally in Hinsdale. Today Mr. Deitrick is progressing toward Peru.

Eighteen nomination papers filled with signatures of Republican voters who favor Samuel W. McCall for the Republican nomination for Governor were received yesterday.

Seven of the papers came from Springfield, North Adams, Greenfield, Provincetown, Malden and Gloucester sent in one paper each. The rest came from Boston districts. The papers contained about 1000 names of voters, all certified. So far more than enough papers to put McCall in the race for the nomination have been received. Every one of the 35 cities in the state has sent in nomination papers, as well as most of the towns, it is stated.

Mr. McCall and the directors of his campaign held a conference with Boston leaders yesterday. Plans for rallies in all the big Boston wards in the primary contest were discussed. McCall organizations have already been made in wards 1, 11, 20, 21 and 25, and committees are being formed in the other wards. Arrangements have been made for the starting of a Jewish McCall Club with headquarters in Boston and local branches throughout the state.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish was in lighter supply at the fish pier today, and prices were more firm. Arrivals: Schooners Gladys & Nellie 43,800 pounds, Louisa R. Sylva 28,500, Marian 7800, Laura Enos 5500, and Elenora De Costa 33,500. Wholesale prices: Haddock \$3@4.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$3.25, pollock \$2, large hake \$3.75 and medium hake \$2.75.

Swordfish continues to sell at low prices at the fish pier. Two trips were there today, the schooner Actor with 66 fish and the Dorcas with 45. Dealers quoted 12 cents per pound.

Receipts of mackerel at the fish pier today were: Ethel 3000 small, Nashawena 2000 mixed, Nomad 600 mixed, Lottie Merchant 3000 large, 8000 medium, 2000 small, 23 bbls salt, and the Arthur James 6000 large and medium, and 40 bbls salt. Dealers prices: Large 28 cents each, medium 13, and small 7 cents per pound.

Gloucester fish receipts were light today, arrivals being: Volant 200 bbls salt mackerel, 1700 large fresh mackerel, and 3800 medium; schr Corona 30 bbls salt mackerel from Boston, W. A. Morse from Boston 15,000 fresh fish, Somerville from Boston, and small boats 300 barrels blueback herring.

All three of the boats that were racing to this port with cargoes of sugar from Matanzas, Cuba, have arrived. The George E. Warren, Capt. J. F. Skolfield, was the first to arrive, the Dutch boat Uebergen was the second with 20,500 bags of sugar in her hold, while the Leonatus with 21,700 bags was the third. The latter two will remain in stream to await their turn for discharging.

With 400 tons of provisions, 1000 tons of steel, 300 tons of lumber and general merchandise for a cargo, the Leyland Line steamer Memphis, Captain Lawton, sailed at daybreak today for Manchester, Eng.

A wireless equipped four masted schooner Dean E. Brown, Captain Flynn, arrived in Providence yesterday with a cargo of yellow pine from Jacksonville, Fla. It was the first sailing vessel with

a wireless outfit on board to enter that port according to shipping circles.

The Norwegian steamer Tellus, Captain Berg, arrived for the first time in this port today from South American ports with a 7000 ton cargo of hides, wool and general merchandise. After discharging a part of the cargo the Tellus will proceed to New York where after unloading a cargo for Australia will be taken on. This vessel was formerly in the Newfoundland and Rotterdam iron ore service.

Ninety-two hostlers and a light cargo were brought here this afternoon by the Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock, from Liverpool. The vessel was about a day late owing to conditions at sea. Hostlers reported that an Austrian who sailed from here last voyage as a hostler was detained by the British government.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Gunboat Vixen, Deuger, Camden, N. J. Str Canadian (Br), from Liverpool. Str Tellus (Nor), Berg, Buenos Aires June 22, Montevideo 24, via St Lucia July 13. Str Leonatus (Br), Stephen, Matanzas. Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S. Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk. Str Bay View, Haley, Norfolk. Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia. Str Massachusetts, Colbert, New York. Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me. Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me. Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath. Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass. Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk. Str Everett, Giles, Baltimore. Str Mary E. Lynch, Duke, Stonington, Me. Str Hume, Grindell, Rockport, Mass. Str Electric Light, Burne, Friend-ship, Me. Str Little Ruth, Wotten, Swains Isle, Me. Str Mr Herbert, Johnson, Ipswich, Mass. Str Mr Leviathan, Brattleburg, Seitate, Mass. Str Mr Eureka, Clausen, Newburyport, Mass. Str Piedmont, Hudgins, Portland, twg No 12. Str Nemasket, Freeman, Gloucester, Mass. Str Watuppa, Almy, Portland, Me. Cleared. Str Riverdale (Br), Richardson, New York. Str San Jose, McKinnon, Havana and Port Limon. Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News. Str Massachusetts, Colbert, New York. Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S. Str Camden, Brown, Bangor. Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath. Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, str Ryswijk, Havana; St. Joseph, Barcelona and Lisbon; Alabama, Port Arthur; Huron, Mobile; Manzanillo, Progresso; El Valle, Galveston; Santa Clara, Portland, Ore, Seattle and Tacoma via Balboa; San Marcos, Jacksonville; Manchionel, Montego Bay; Alaskan, Philadelphia; Porto di Savona, Genoa; Bratsberg, Rosario, Montevideo, etc.; Oscar II, Copenhagen and Christiania; Nepe, Guanica; Catherine Cuneo, Baracoa; Marengo, Hull via Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
Capt. John McBride, Jr., coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to twenty-seventh company, will report to commanding officer coast defenses of Pensacola for duty on his staff.

Navy Orders
Comdr. E. L. Bennett, detached command Hancock, to command Vestal.
Lieut. (J. G.) H. S. Saislip, detached New Orleans to Truxtun.
Ens. N. W. Hibbs, detached Truxtun to New Orleans.
P. A. Surg. E. E. Curtis, detached Milwaukee to home to wait orders.
A. Surg. J. M. Quinn, M. R. C., to navy recruiting station, Scranton, Pa.

Movements of Vessels
Prometheus, at Dutch harbor.
Kentucky, at New ork.
Hannibal, at Guantanamo.
Louisiana, and New Hampshire, at Cape Cod bay.
Eagle, at Cape Haitien.
Maryland, at San Francisco.
Glacier, at Guaymas.
Florida, Michigan, South Carolina and Utah, at Provincetown.
Tennessee, at Horta.
Arkansas, at Newport.
Vulcan, at Portsmouth, N. H.
Virginia and Nebraska, at Rockport, Mass.
Georgia, at Beverly Farms, Mass.
Leonidas, at Cristobal.
Unas and Waban, Charlestown for Key West.
Annapolis, Corinto for Balboa.
Hawk Dunkirk, N. Y., for Buffalo.
Montgomery, from Norfolk for cruise.
Cleveland, Topolobampo for Mazatlan.
Dolphin, Northeast Harbor, Me., for Bar Harbor.

Note—The fuel ship Mars will leave the Norfolk yard July 23 for San Francisco via Panama canal.

GRANGE REPORTED DOCKED

News of the arrival July 4 at Dunkirk, France, of the British steamer Bollington Grange, Captain Brodie, which sailed from Boston June 20, with a cargo of frozen beef, was received by local agents of the line today.

SUBSEA POLICY OF GERMANY IN A NEW PHASE

(Continued from page one)

ania was sunk, according to the bureau's informant.

It may be that Germany, without saying so publicly, will assure the United States government that it intends in the future to continue this practice and that passenger ships of whatever nationality will not be torpedoed before the passengers have had opportunity to get out, unless ships offer resistance or attempt to escape. Secretary Lansing frequently has taken the position that resistance or attempt to escape is justification for torpedoing.

The two governments have about become convinced that their legal positions are irreconcilable on the face of things. The United States demands recognition of the right of American citizens to travel in safety on the high seas on ships of any nationality; Germany concedes immunity to American ships but will not yield as to enemy ships carrying munitions of war to be protected from attack merely by the presence on board of American citizens.

There is some expectation in the German government, it is believed, that the American note will express satisfaction with the way Germany has conducted her submarine warfare since the Lusitania incident, and pave the way for Germany to give assurance that it will continue.

The first thing, however, is to settle the Lusitania case. Germany, according to the informant, does not want to disavow the act, because this would pledge her to a different course in the future. It may be that Germany will say:

"We regard the sinking of the Lusitania justifiable as a reprisal against England's illegal starvation blockade of Germany; we admit that it is not in accord with international law, but a reprisal is the application of one injustice for another, but we proceeded on the apparently erroneous assumption that the Lusitania was armed, that because of her construction she would sink so slowly as to give the passengers opportunity to escape, and we had no intention of sacrificing the lives of passengers; we regret that Americans were lost and stand ready to make reparation."

A formula for Germany to follow in the Lusitania matter, satisfactory to the United States, is now being sought. It is unlikely that the German ambassador will see President Wilson before the American note is sent. He has informed the President that he is waiting here in case the President should want to see him, but there is not so much reason now for such a conference as there was on June 2 when the ambassador spent a momentous half hour at the White House.

The purpose then was to create a good atmosphere; that it was created has been shown by the friendly tone in all subsequent notes, and there is every reason to believe that the same tone will be maintained in the notes yet to come. Furthermore, at that time it was unsatisfactory for the ambassador to discuss the situation with Mr. Bryan whereas as to talk with Secretary Lansing, as the ambassador has done, is almost like talking with the President himself, so nearly in accord are the views of the President and the secretary of state.

It is expected that the note to Germany will go forward in a few days. It has not gone yet, contrary to a current report this morning. A tentative draft was submitted to the cabinet Tuesday and Secretary Lansing is now putting on the legal finishing touches. It is improbable that it will have to be laid before the cabinet again before it goes.

It is learned that the President spent most of Monday night alone in his study working on something connected with the note, as those of his household could hear the clicking of the President's typewriter until the small hours of the morning. At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning Secretary Lansing was called to the White House to consult with the President before the cabinet meeting at 11.

The President and Secretary Lansing are scrupulously keeping their counsel as to the contents of the note for they desire that no impressions shall be made which will embarrass the negotiations. Even his private secretary, Mr. Tumulty, although he is now staying at the White House while his family is at the seashore, has not been taken into the President's confidence.

"You know as much about the situation as I do," he said to newspaper men this morning. Although he spent some time with the President Tuesday morning, he did not learn what was going on, he said.

Secretary Lansing again declined to discuss the note further than to say that it had not yet been dispatched to Berlin.

NORWAY-AMERICA COMMERCE BOARD IS ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO—Greatly increased trade of Chicago with Norway, Sweden and Denmark has led to the temporary organization of a Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce in this city. Similar organizations have been formed in New York, Seattle, and C. Paul. On receipt of instructions from the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce permanent organization will be perfected and a national Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce may be established. This city is a strong candidate for the headquarters of such a trade body.

Formation of the temporary chamber of commerce in this city was led by Oscar H. Haugen, consul for Norway, and he heads it as chairman. P. V. Bright is vice-chairman and R. B. Boak, Jr., is secretary.

All of the packers are represented on the large committee on organization of this chamber," said Mr. Haugen, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They are shipping millions of dollars worth to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and most of it is going through Norway."

"The object of this organization is to stimulate trade between Norway and the United States. We aim to help in the establishment of arbitration boards to pass on goods and also to establish bureaus of credit ratings, to have demonstrations of goods both here and in Norway, and also to give publicity to goods sold there and here."

"Business between the two countries is rapidly increasing. Because Norway found itself unable to obtain its usual purchases from Germany, Russia and Austria it has had to buy here and also finding its markets cut off in those countries, it has had to sell here."

"We are waiting to hear from the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in Norway before completing our organization, expecting to get definite instructions and advice as to how far to go with this."

DORCHESTER TRADE OUTING

Starting with an automobile parade through the streets of Dorchester, the annual outing of the Dorchester Board of Trade was held this afternoon and evening at Nantasket. Over 1500 machines with 5000 persons were lined up near Uphams Corner this noon awaiting the start which was made at 1:30. The parade, led by A. M. Johnson, John J. Daley, John W. Douse, R. P. Delano and James A. Boyd, all officers of the board of trade, passed through Eaton square, Fields Corner, Ashmont, Milton and down to Nantasket.

SUFFRAGE PLEDGES GAINED

An audience of about 2500 persons was addressed by Miss Margaret Foley in the interests of woman suffrage last night on the Woburn Common. She was introduced by Samuel W. Mendum, formerly chairman of the school board of the town, and following the address several hundred signatures to vote for equal suffrage were obtained.

MR. HOAR NOT A CANDIDATE

Roger Sherman Hoar, assistant attorney-general under Thomas J. Boynton last year, announced that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general this fall. Mr. Hoar states that he is too busy cutting hay on his farm at Martha's Vineyard to give an attention to politics this fall.

GUILD FUND GROWS

Additional subscriptions amounting to \$234 have brought the total of the Curtis Guild memorial fund up to \$13,618.33. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the fund it was decided that at least \$20,000 will be required for the kind of memorial which is being considered.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	July 21
Orduña, for Liverpool	July 22
Sant Anna, for Marseilles	July 22
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 22
Cymric, for Liverpool	July 23
Neosua, for Naples-Genoa	July 23
New York, for Liverpool	July 23
Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	July 24
Bergensfjord, for Bergen	July 24
Scandinavia, for Rotterdam	July 24
Orduña, for Russia	July 27
Arable, for Liverpool	July 28
Dante Alighieri, Naples-Genoa	July 28
Oscar II, Copenhagen	July 29
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	July 31
America, for Naples-Genoa	July 31

Sailings from Boston	
Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	July 22
Alexandra, for Copenhagen	July 24
Grekland, for New York	July 24
Canadian, for Liverpool	July 24
Sachsen, for Hamburg	July 24
Hellenes, for Montevideo and Buenos Aires via New York	July 20
Gallio, for Hull via New York	July 31

Sailings from Montreal	
Scandinavia, for Liverpool	July 22
Northland, for Liverpool	July 24
Pretoria, for Glasgow	July 31

WESTBOUND	
Adriatic, for New York	July 21
Megantic, for Montreal	July 24
St. Louis, for New York	July 24
Sachsen, for Philadelphia	July 24
Lapland, for New York	July 28
St. Paul, for New York	July 31

Sailings from Glasgow	
Cameronia, for New York	July 23

Sailings from Rotterdam	
Rotterdam, for New York	July 24
Pretoria, for New York	July 31

Sailings from Bergen	
Bergensfjord, for New York	July 30

Sailings from Copenhagen	
Frederick VIII, for New York	July 22

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON	
TODAY	
Grekland, for Gothenburg via Christiania	July 1
Howden, for Calcutta	May 24
Clan Farquhar, for Calcutta	May 24
Aeon, for Australia	June 10
Idaho, for Hull	July 6
Canadian, for Liverpool	July 8
Inverclyde, for Manila	June 1

THURSDAY, JULY 22	
Sachsen, for Liverpool	July 11
Telus, for Montevideo	June 20
FRIDAY, JULY 23	
Kasanga, for Calcutta	May 20
Ruford Hall, for Hull	June 6
SUNDAY, JULY 25	
Poviga, for Huelva	July 7

MONDAY, JULY 26	
Etonian (Leyland), Liverpool	July 17
Hellenes, for Buenos Aires	July 15
Inverclyde, for Yokohama, Hongkong	May 9

THURSDAY, JULY 29	
St. Patrick, for Calcutta via Colombo	June 23
Gallio, for Hull	July 14
Largo, for Hull	July 14
York	July 10
Zuiderduik, for Rotterdam	July 10
Ninian, for Manchester	July 17

FRIDAY, JULY 30	
Fridtjof Nansen, for Huelva	July 15
Caserta, for Mediterranean Ports	July 15
SATURDAY, JULY 31	
Indian Transport, Calcutta	June 15

SUNDAY, AUG. 1	
Colonian, for London	July 20
Tharos, for Huelva	July 14

TUESDAY, AUG. 3	
Cambrian, for London via New York	July 17
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4	
Bay State, for Liverpool	July 24
Noruega, for Christiania	July 21

SUMMER HIGH SCHOOL OPEN

ARLINGTON, Mass.—A summer high school, where pupils who did not pass in one or two studies during the year may make up deficiencies, is being held here. Frank V. Gordon is in charge. Nearly 300 pupils are enrolled in the four schools, which will hold sessions until August 10. The playgrounds and summer school work for the younger boys and girls are being conducted at the Russell, Crosby and Locke schools.

THREE FILE PAPERS

Three Republican members of the last Legislature today filed papers as candidates for re-nomination. They are: Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown, third Barnstable district; Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, first Essex district, and Carl C. Emery of Newburyport, twenty fifth Essex district.

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Summer Change of Address

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through news-dealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

MORE DAYLIGHT MOVEMENT IS SHOWING GAINS

Proposition to Set Clocks Back and Adopt Eastern Time in Michigan Becomes More Popular Since Detroit Adopted It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Since this city set its clocks back an hour to eastern standard time, some two months ago, a number of other municipalities in Michigan and Ohio have followed the example. The first big city, it will be recalled, to take this step in the middle West was Cleveland, which went on eastern time May 1, 1914. The general satisfaction which the "more daylight" movement is causing leads its supporters in Michigan to contemplate asking its adoption by statute. Cooperation through Ohio and as far west as Chicago is to be sought.

The movement in Detroit took shape in a strong organization called the "More Daylight Club." Hugh Chalmers is honorary president, Dr. George L. Renaud president, C. M. Hayes vice-president, Walter Brooks treasurer and John F. Smith secretary. Regarding the situation here, Treasurer Brooks says:

"We firmly believe that the movement is so thoroughly established that it will not be long before the entire states of Ohio and Michigan are on eastern time. Our people are as enthusiastic about the new time as was the case in Cleveland, and it appears to be simply a matter of education and of showing people just what the advantages are. We do not believe that Detroit could be made to change back under any circumstances. The inherent virtue of the movement is such that we feel it is bound to win out."

"The proposition we have before us in Michigan is to secure the change in the state law through the Legislature and also a change in the time used by the railroads. Ohio is practically in the same position. The sentiment is spreading west, and the Chicago Tribune is quietly working for eastern standard time in Chicago and has been for the last two or three years. The sentiment seems to be that this time should prevail as far west as the Mississippi river. Our own present efforts do not contemplate any movement at present beyond Chicago."

Reasons for Detroit's change to eastern standard time applying as well throughout the state, were laid before the Michigan League of Municipalities recently by Dr. George L. Renaud, president of the More Daylight Club. Said Dr. Renaud:

"No matter what your personal feelings on the subject might be, the fact that this proposition has been an issue before the public of Detroit on three different occasions in the last seven years, on the first of which, when submitted to a vote, it suffered an ignominious defeat, on the second of which it nearly carried, and on the third occasion showed so much sentiment that an ordinance for eastern-standard time was carried unanimously in the common council, and this in spite of the fact that during all these years it faced the active hostility of most of the press, must at least command the attention of all fair-minded persons."

"The agitation for eastern-standard time, is an effort to recover several hundred hours yearly of daylight, that are lost in the early morning hours, before arising, and utilizing them at the end of the day for purposes of recreation, out-door living, etc."

"It is based upon the indisputable fact that our habits are regulated largely by the clock. Civilized man rarely notices the position of the sun in regulating his habits. Under central standard time during nine or 10 months of the year, the sun is shining for from one to several hours each day while we are asleep, while darkness rapidly approaches soon after the end of the day's work."

"Of the advantages of recovering much of this waste of daylight, there can be no argument. As to the method of doing so, the adoption of a fast time offers the only logical, feasible and practical method for the community as a whole. Under eastern-standard time we have nearly 300 hours more of daylight yearly after 5 p. m. than under central-standard time."

"Think of what this means in opportunities for indulging in out-door recreation, as well as the great economic saving to the community. Naturally most of our recreation is taken during the latter part of the day, after the day's labor is completed. The brief period of daylight now at our disposal, between the hours of work and sleep, is frequently insufficient for most forms of out-door recreation. The gain of daylight mentioned will multiply during many months of the year, several times the usefulness of that which we have at present."

"The wonderful progress of this great country has almost caused us to forget that there is something worth while besides work and riches. The general contentment and happiness of communities, especially the working classes in urban districts, must not be overlooked. Also experts in efficiency tell us that the workmen are better able to perform their duties."

"The least of the advantages claimed for eastern standard time is the saving in the consumption of artificial light. Little stress is laid upon this, because the other advantages we consider so vastly more important and yet the citizens of Detroit will save the coming fiscal year about \$300,000."

"Let us consider briefly the objections advanced: The first and most frequent objection is because of the railroads."

You naturally ask 'What will the railroads do?' Judging from the action taken by the Railway Managers Association in Chicago last November, which took under consideration changing their dividing lines, we do not expect any help from the railroads at present. There is absolutely no doubt that the railroads will change when the sentiment of the people becomes strong enough to make them do so and apparently not before."

"Until such a time, what is the condition? To listen to the objectors you would imagine the confusion was something dreadful. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely none. The traveling public is but a small part of the population."

"The only other serious objection raised is because central standard time is the legal time of the state. It was so for about 20 years, while Detroit was operating under local or sun time. So little was the inconvenience that very few residents knew during that period that the city was not operating under the legal time of the state. It caused no trouble then it causes no trouble now."

"We had hoped to make this a state movement to begin with, but that was found to be impossible owing to the lack of support of the ordinary channels of publicity. As a state movement we felt confident it would be but a short time before it would become a national movement. In our opinion we believe there is absolutely no doubt that some day Michigan will be under eastern standard time. It has come to stay in Detroit. The people like it too well to ever go back. I wish this convention were assembled in Detroit this week. We would take you through the large department stores and you could ask the clerks how they like it. You could visit the factories and ask the workmen how they like it, and you could ask the rank and file in all lines of endeavor and you would realize that eastern standard time can be no longer ignored."

N. Y. UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL STARTS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—New York University summer school has opened with the greatest registration since the summer classes were instituted, and so great has been the enrollment that the university authorities have been compelled to resort to the erection of tents on the University Heights campus to accommodate the students in certain directions. So far the registration has passed the 1200 mark, and Prof. James E. Lough, the director of the school, states that his teaching staff will number 100, each instructor teaching two courses.

According to a statement issued by an official of the university the range of subjects is so wide as to include nearly every phase of instruction. The list includes accounting, art, biology, chemistry, domestic art, education, English, economics and finances, French, gardening, German, government, Greek, history, home economics, Italian, kindergarten work, Latin, mathematics, mechanical drawing, mechanics, music, philosophy, physical training, physics, psychology, Semitics, sociology, Spanish, stenography and typewriting, with each of these subjects subdivided as may be necessary. As the official referred to says:

"The school offers a wide range. Just at random one may select cost accounting, costume designing, kindergarten songs, constitutional and party development in New York, ballroom dancing, business correspondence and selling systems, criminology, melody writing, and quite a large list of other subjects as unique and interesting. The teaching of all the courses will require the use of practically the entire university plant, and much of the outside activities, while University Heights will be more crowded than at any other time of the year. The big Washington square branch is running both day and evening."

"Home economics will be taught in the Washington square branch, with excursions to industrial plants in the city. A great part of the work is designed for school teachers who are desirous of preparing themselves for higher work later in the season. A new feature this year is the course on the Gary plan, given by District Supt. Joseph S. Taylor, of Bronx borough, assisted by William A. Wirt, the originator of the plan. The interest in this new work may be gauged from the inquiries that have come in from information, some from as far west as Oklahoma. Courses are given both at Washington square and at University Heights to serve the convenience of teachers."

"The work will be varied by lighter things. Clifford Demareux has arranged to give open-air Shakespearean plays, while Reinold Werrenrath will offer a series of lecture song-recitals. Paul Swan will give a course illustrative of classic dancing. It is interesting to note that many different parts of the world are represented in the New York University summer school, and while this year no classification has been made, last year we had students coming from China, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, and outlying points all over the United States."

HORTICULTURISTS OF ILLINOIS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its third summer meeting in this city July 27 and 28. Among features of the gathering are a visit to the home orchards of Senator H. M. Dunlap, the largest individual apple grower in Illinois, and a trip through the grounds of the horticultural experiment station of the University of Illinois.

MEMORIAL TO THE HEROIC WOMEN COMPLETE IN 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The memorial to the heroic women of the civil war, North and South, of which the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of many distinguished public men and women a few weeks ago, is to be finished in the summer of 1916, according to present plans, and then will come dedication ceremonies which will perhaps be even more significant than those which attended the cornerstone laying.

The building stands in the center of an entire city block, on lower Seventeenth street, between Continental Memorial hall, national headquarters of the D. A. R., and the building of the Pan-American Union. The building commission is composed of President Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee and Representative James L. Slayden of Texas. The plans for the building were approved by the fine arts commission, as required by law.

Vermont white marble is being used for the superstructure. The style of architecture is what is known as Georgian-Colonial—a style which prevailed throughout the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, and was called Georgian because it followed more closely the English architecture of that time than the French of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

Around the building there will be stately Corinthian columns two stories high, with ornamental cornice above. There will be a balustrade and an attic story. The building will be two and a half stories high, in other words, exclusive of the basement.

The interior columns and the entrance hall are of Doric design, and the decoration of the large assembly room will be colonial, with Corinthian pilasters and cornice surmounted by a coved ceiling with pendants.

A marble tablet on the landing of the main stairway will tell why the building has been erected and to whom it is dedicated. It is expected that two memorial windows will be placed in the assembly hall by the cooperation of the Women's Relief Corps and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The history of the movement leading up to the erection of the building goes back to 1911, in which year the attention of the commandery of the Loyal Legion of New York was called to the advisability of erecting in the national capital a building that would be a suitable memorial to the women of the North who distinguished themselves by heroic services during the civil war.

Capt. James A. Scrymgeour of the Loyal Legion called this attention of the Loyal Legion to the proposed memorial, and ultimately he contributed \$100,000 to the building fund. During the Taft administration, in 1912, the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$400,000 for a site and building, provided not less than \$300,000 were contributed from other sources. While this bill was pending Captain Scrymgeour's idea was adopted that the building should become the headquarters of the American Red Cross Society in perpetuity.

The Senate bill passed the House, but the measure was lost in the committee of conference. The matter came up again in 1913, at the special session called by President Wilson to consider the tariff and the currency, at which time the scope of the memorial was broadened so as to include the heroic women of both the North and the South. In that form the bill passed both houses, and was signed by President Wilson in October, 1913.

Contributions to the amount of \$400,000 were promptly secured by the Red Cross. The subscribers were: Captain Scrymgeour, \$100,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$150,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, \$50,000; the Rockefeller Foundation, \$100,000. For the interior finish of the assembly room Mrs. Adolphus Busch gave \$15,000. For interior work Col. A. C. Kaufman gave \$100 and Mrs. William K. Jesup \$100.

CHICAGO REGULATES AUTO TRUCK TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—In order to make safe the streets about schools and playgrounds the city council has passed an ordinance limiting motor trucks and other commercial motor driven vehicles to a speed of five miles an hour within 400 feet of schools and playgrounds, and within the same distance of churches while religious services are being held.

The judiciary committee also recommended that signs be put up calling the attention of automobilists to their approach to a school house or playground.

CAMBRIDGE MEN ON BEACH OUTING

More than 200 members of the Cambridge Board of Trade and friends left Cambridge this morning on the annual board outing at Pemberton.

Athletic events will include numerous humorous features. After dinner a ball game between the married men and the bachelors is scheduled. There will also be a show furnished by singers from Paragon park.

CLOTHING WORKERS RETURN

NEW YORK—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who went out on strike last week, have settled their differences with the American Clothing Manufacturers Association. The agreement, it was announced, will continue in force until Nov. 1, 1916.

SALE OF MILK AT CENT A GLASS IS PLAN FOR BOSTON

Plans whereby milk can be sold at a cent or two cents a glass to the people are being studied today by Philip Davis of the Civic Service House. Mr. Davis has just returned home after a trip to New York and while there visited the public milk depots which are selling fair sized glasses of milk for a penny to anyone.

"These New York depots are paying, too," said Mr. Davis today. "Now what the Civic Service House here in Boston wants is to have some large milk dealer in this city cooperate with it and supply people here with pure, sweet milk at one to two cents a glass."

"The milk depots which are selling for a penny a glass are paying for themselves," said Mr. Davis. "The volume of business done puts the handling and cost on a wholesale basis and the city cooperates by providing the depots rent free."

"I think I will be in a position to get a stall in the North End, I cannot say just where at this time, rent free for the first public milk station in Boston. I have several plans in thought and if I cannot find a contractor or dealer who will join the association in this work I will work the problem out some other way."

Mr. Davis would only discuss his working plans for the cheap milk depots in Boston in a most general way. He said he must work out the details and secure his depot and a dealer quietly, and that nothing would be gained by giving too much publicity to the actual plans at this time.

NAVY Y. M. C. A. BENEFIT TODAY AT BEVERLY FARMS

The Haven estate at Beverly Farms is today the scene of gay booths, and all sorts of interesting features which will bring in funds to be used for the erection of the proposed Navy Y. M. C. A. in Boston. The fair will last until 11 o'clock tonight and something has been planned for every minute of the day by the committee in charge.

The committee of management of the Boston branch of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association contains the following named persons: The Hon. George von L. Meyer (honorary, former secretary United States navy; Charles K. Cummings, chairman; De Witt G. Wilcox, vice chairman; Francis Henry Appleton, Jr., treasurer; Harold Jefferson Coolidge, Joseph Grafton Minot, George E. Brock, Harold Peabody, Charles Minot Amory, J. A. Sedgewick, Marshal Fabian, Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., Arthur S. Johnson, ex officio; Frederick S. Morrison, secretary.

Directing the navy festival is this committee: Charles M. Amory, Francis H. Appleton, Jr., Miss Rosamond Bradley, Marshal Fabian, Ralph W. Gray, Beverly Rantoul, Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., Miss Margaret Thomas, Miss Alice Thordike, Charles K. Cummings, chairman.

Several features of a military character have been arranged including a full battalion drill, a setting-up drill, bayonet exercises by the marines and an extended drill by a platoon of sailors. There will also be a tug of war between the teams of one ship for a cup, and a naval obstacle race for prizes.

LIGHTER SERVICE CALLED SOLVENT OF PIER PROBLEM

Car-loading freight between the trunk line steamship terminals in Boston harbor under joint management of the railroads in the opinion of the directors of the port would solve the question of switching charges that have been the subject of a hearing before C. V. Burnside, examiner for the interstate commerce commission in the Federal building, and which was concluded Tuesday.

Edward F. Mcweeney, chairman of the directors, explained that a nucleus for such a system already exists in the fleet of lighters that are now maintained in the harbor. Robert Rantoul, rate expert for the state, under examination by Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine railroad agreed that the road would now be earning 6 per cent dividends if it could purchase coal at the rate paid by the Pennsylvania system, but that it would be in the bankruptcy court if it carried that fuel at the same price as the Pennsylvania.

James T. MacDonald, clerk of the directors of the port; Robert E. Barrett, acting chief engineer and William R. Mahoney, publicity agent of the directors, testified as to the facilities for handling freight on the state pier at South Boston. William T. Lamoure, general freight agent of the Boston & Maine, explained the facilities at the piers of his road in Charlestown.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS MR. HERTZ LEADER

SAN FRANCISCO—Alfred Hertz has been elected conductor of the San Francisco symphony orchestra, to succeed Henry K. Hadley.

Mr. Hertz was connected with the Metropolitan opera house, New York, for 15 years. He conducted at the performance of "Siegfried" in the Harvard Stadium last spring and the premiere of "Fairyland" at Los Angeles July 1.

Mr. Hadley is a native of Somerville, Mass., where his father was teacher of music in the public schools for many years.

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Hints For Home Builders
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready Built Home," a little book, containing information and hints of great value to those contemplating buying or building; very unusual opportunity. Price, 50c. **FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 28 East 42d Street, New York.**

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN
For Sale or Exchange
Stock, grain and fruit farm, 658 acres, 29 miles N. of Grand Rapids; enc. \$10,000, and now under foreclosure; will consider smaller place clear of enc. for equity, or big bargain for cash. **JNO. M. FANNIN & CO., 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.**

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
A BOSTON real estate man about to settle in Los Angeles would like to communicate with parties wishing to exchange Boston for Southern California property. Address E 68, Monitor office.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS
80 ACRES Improved Jackson County, Ills. \$2750. Bargain; no trade. H. McILVAIN, Duquoin, Ills.

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FOUR ROOM BUNGALOW complete with Beaver Board Moldings and casings to complete the inside, for \$700.00. Send for catalogue.
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SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN
FOR SALE OR LEASE—450-acre summer place in northern Michigan, 10 hours' ride from Chicago or Detroit; stream and landlocked lake, entirely on place; mile of good sand beach on a larger lake; 20 acres farm with buildings and house for farm use; furnishing fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, berries, plums, apples, peaches, grapes, etc. If taken by a group of six or eight families cost to each would be very low. It is a very unusual opportunity. Address 206 Park Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SUMMER PROPERTY
HERE'S an opportunity to buy cheaply a gentleman's place in Wells, Me., completely furnished, location unexcelled; 15 acres rich land. Ideal for summer home or auto inn. Only \$8500; part cash. Details, photos, W. H. B. BENEDICT, Dover, N. H.

OCEAN POINT, ME.
Near Bathing House, 1 cottage, "Alas," water's edge, 6 room, running water, sewerage; 1 cottage, "Mizentop," water's edge, 3 rooms, running water, sewerage. E. B. JACKSON, 255 Lowell St., Waltham.

Camden, Me.
Very attractive, fully furnished cottage, for rent, directly on shore, 9 rooms and two annex. **J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.**

TO LET—Five-room bungalow with broad piazza, electric lights, electric pump, etc., on the beautiful Contoocook river, Concord, N. H. Write J. H. WORTHEN, 15 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.

FOR immediate occupancy, turn, cottage in most desirable section of Nahant. Rent reduced. Apply 400 Boylston St., room 65.

OCEAN POINT, ME.—Cottage of 8 rooms and bath for all or part of season. Address J. E. Mitchell, 70 Hall, Waltham, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD
PRIVATE Family will board adults from July to October. Address "The Rockledge," Box 19, Yanke Lake, N. Y.

Maine Camp Life, Evangeline Lodge, Harrison, on lake, via Portland and Songo river. Boating, bathing: \$5-\$10.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED
WANTED—Summer board for couple and daughter during August on farm resort on Lake Michigan. Abt. 1½ hr. from Chicago. O. H. MILLER, 306 No. Pine ave., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
BUSINESS woman and son, age 13, desire furnished or unfurnished rooms and board, cost to Boston. O 88, Monitor office.

FARM TRAINING WANTED
WANTED—Farm training for six weeks, for a boy of 16, on a farm away from a village, within 60 miles of Boston; references required. Liberal compensation; preferably no other children. Address N 63, Monitor office.

BROOKLINE DEDICATES MEMORIAL OCT. 9

Brookline's new soldiers' monument, for which the town appropriated \$14,000 several years ago, will be unveiled on the Brookline public library grounds Oct. 9. The dedication exercises are to begin at 3 p. m. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., making the presentation and Judge Philip S. Barker the acceptance, as chairman of the selectmen.

The unveiling will be by Mrs. Clarence E. Fuller, president of the C. I. Chandler Woman's Relief Corps. Addresses are to be made by Governor Walsh, Senator Lodge and Harrison S. Bean, commander of C. I. Chandler post, G. A. R., of Brookline. School children will sing patriotic songs.

WOMAN PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—For the first time in this city's history a woman has been elected president of the school board, which employs 2000 teachers and spends \$4,000,000 a year. She is Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of the former Socialist congressman from this district. Mrs. Berger was elected to the board on the Socialist ticket, getting 6000 more votes than her nearest opponent.

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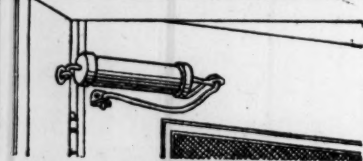
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Delicious Luncheons Served
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GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME
HOME COOKING
THE
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Comfortable-Durable
Reasonable in Price
All Weights and Qualities
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SPECIALTIES IN MEN'S WEAR
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SHOES OF QUALITY
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Special designs and decorations
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GRAPE SQUASH
Instead of burdening the lunch hamper with a prepared beverage, it will be found an excellent plan to carry a small bottle of Grape Squash. One part Grape Squash may be mixed with 5 parts of water whenever needed.
Prices 10c to 50c for generous size Bottle
Please send us your dealer's name
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Everything to eat and of a quality that can be depended upon.
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THE FAIR—
THE MOUNTAINS—
OR THE BEACH—
FOR YOUR VACATION?
Think of the things you'll need. This list may help you.
Bathing Suits, Caps and Shoes.
Beach suits, dainty summer dresses.
Traveling Suits, Dust Coats, Kimonos.
Motor Coats, Caps, Gloves and Scarfs.
Mountain Suits, Skirts, Blouses, Boots, etc.
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Neckwear, Hosiery, Hand Bags, Handkerchiefs, etc.
The newest and best in these lines.
Prices the most reasonable. See about your vacation needs now.
Ask for S. & H. Green Stamps.
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SEE US first about smart millinery; the latest novelties at popular prices. C. SIEVEYS & CO., Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

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SHOES for men, women and children at prices to suit you. P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

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HART'S Hair Dressing Parlors; shampooing, manicuring, hairdressing, hair goods. Room 20, Hensler block.

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A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on "They do not tear." Sample 5c. Send 75c and name for
Persian Ivory Door Plate—75c
Send name and address
Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

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LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
Construction, repairing, and driving. Six to eight weeks required. Special instruction in Acetylene Welding and Cutting. Knight Engines, Vulcanizing, Electric Starters. Great career always in demand. Catalogue is FREE.
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Specialists in Home Furnishing

Complete stocks of Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Ranges, China, Kitchenware.

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In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment

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NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENT 5 rooms and bath, near Highland Park, 845 per month. MRS. R. A. RATHOLOMEW, St. Claire and Calhoun Sts.

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THE ELITE, 825 W. 7th St., Phone 4

1638, Broadway 7271. Ice cream, ices and fancy cakes.

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EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like sewing by the day. Reasonable rates. Home telephone 21375.

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LEE W. HAIN, private night watchman in West Adams Heights, 5727 Harvard Blvd. Home 72951. West 645.

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POSITION as housekeeper in private family. Phone 2203. Main 1625. MRS. SOPHIA RUIH, 1035 S. Figueroa st.

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In muslins and crepe de chine. Garments of the new cuts, perfectly tailored and designed for wear with present style dresses.

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WOMEN'S APPAREL

HOME FURNISHINGS

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's

Walk-Over Boot Shop

Thirty-six East Colorado Street

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Boots and Shoes—Phoenix Hose

High grade shoe repairing

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170 East Colorado St. Tel. F. O. 227

Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered

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"The Quality Store"
Everything for the Home

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Service Efficient
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EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING While You Wait
Individual workmanship. Best Materials. R. F. BERTON, 407 W. 5th St.

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From the Finest Candy Makers Try
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Designers and Furnishers of Interiors, 805 Locust St. Attentive to out-of-town orders

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Iowa and Eastern Coals
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"Satisfaction Always"
In the heart of Des Moines.

YORKSHIRE CLOTHES
For discriminating men
FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.

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FOOTWEAR ELEGANCE
Your Shoes Should Match or Pleasingly Contrast with Your Gown
See Our New Evening and Wedding Shoes at \$5.50 to \$6.00

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Wear the Exclusive Cox Hat
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North Country's Largest Shoe Store
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THE GLASS BLOCK—The shopping center of Duluth. Here the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, mail, etc., etc., etc., store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

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Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Belts, Purse, etc. 120 Hennepin Ave. Both phones.

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Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim

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Builder and general contractor, painting and decorating, 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

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MEN'S SUITS \$1.00
LADIES' SUITS \$1.50
SHORT GLOVES, 10c
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THE HOME FORUM

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THE SCIENCE OF GRATITUDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRATITUDE is not usually found among the scientific studies of mankind, for material philosophy has always considered it as purely emotional. In daily experience ingratitude seems far more conspicuous than its more worthy opposite and the world seems to have earned its proverbial reputation of being ungrateful. But Christian Science has come into the arena and boldly taken many things about God and man out of the merely emotional and placed them in the realm of the scientific and practical, and gratitude is one of them. Indeed it may be said that Christian Science practice is largely an expression of gratitude. Gratitude is the destroyer of discouragement, fear and doubt. If discouragement says, "It cannot be done," gratitude looks up and thanks God that it is already accomplished; if fear brings in its troop of evil forebodings, gratitude sees only the presence of Love—God; if doubt would throw us into a bottomless pit of despair, gratitude knows that divine Mind is Principle and the only power.

Mary Baker Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 313) that "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe." And we may add that he was also the most grateful. In his glorified understanding of God there was always a strong under-current of gratitude which swept away the last foothold of sense testimony. When we truly understand Jesus' gratitude, we shall be able to fulfill his promise: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." The desire to glorify God was the sole purpose in Jesus' thought. Where mortals saw only evil and sorrow, he saw a new opportunity to glorify divine Principle. When he healed the man born blind, he intimated that God should be made manifest.

When he spoke of Lazarus' death, it was another opportunity to glorify his Father; and when he faced the crucifixion, his thought rested not upon his suffering but upon the fact that God would be glorified in him. His great motive for gratitude was that his life was constantly glorifying God because it was expressing the perfect and scientific relationship of Principle and idea which he himself described in the words, "I and my Father are one."

The Master recognized two stages of gratitude, the one based upon sense testimony and easily understood, the other metaphysical and entirely out of the reach of the carnal mind. When he healed the ten lepers and only one returned from the priestly examination to give thanks, Jesus intimated that the nine had lost a spiritual opportunity. Being grateful for visible benefits received did not require a high order of understanding but it undoubtedly led up to greater spiritual experiences and to a higher order of gratitude. Mrs. Eddy says: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." (Science and Health, p. 3.) Our talents invested in gratitude yield large returns, but ingratitude brings stagnation and decay.

During his ministry Jesus never admitted that sin, disease, or death, were real, neither did he ever give matter power or recognize it as law. On the contrary, he denied and overcame all the so-called laws of matter and their effects in belief by which matter claimed being and activity. This power which Jesus manifested was the logical sequence of his understanding of God, his Father, or divine Principle. Seeing the spiritual reality, therefore, in place of the deception of matter and its awful consequences, gave him his purely metaphysical basis

for gratitude, hence it was the scientific recognition of divine law. When he broke bread and gave thanks, the multitude was fed, because he had already expressed his pure faith ("the substance of things hoped for") in the Father's infinite abundance, which he perceived spiritually where his disciples saw only lack. It is at the tomb of Lazarus, however, that we see his gratitude in all of its grandeur. For days before coming to Bethany he had sought to lead his disciples to a higher level of understanding. He had spoken before of death as sleep, yet when he said, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," they understood him not.

When Jesus arrived at Bethany the arguments of power in matter grew apace. With tender, patient care, however, he sought to bring the thought of Martha to an apprehension of the fact that God was infinite, omnipotent Life, but when she stood before the tomb she fell a ready victim to the testimony of the physical senses. Then in spite of all adverse appearances, Jesus voiced his gratitude—gratitude so deep and great that all the world should pause and learn: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." It was the pure expression of love and the dominion of the child of God, ever at one with his divine Principle. To him there was neither death nor corruption. He saw only infinite Life—God, not a mortal being called life, therefore his gratitude had a demonstrable scientific basis. His prayer was answered, before he uttered it, in the fact of man's inseparable oneness with infinite Life, Truth, and Love, and he intimated this fact when he said "And I knew that thou hearest me always; but because of the people which stand by I said it." "The people which stand by" includes ourselves, for are we not still standing at the tomb of Lazarus, being

judged of our understanding by the measure of true gratitude we can render?

It is this absolute trust in God, this undeviating certainty that knows that "thou hearest me always," which is found in the revelation of Christian Science. Nothing but immutable good, unchangeable law, could bring about an expression of gratitude such as Jesus made at the tomb of Lazarus. To him failure was impossible. It is therefore with grateful hearts that the students of Christian Science realize that they too may learn of demonstrable Principle and thus have a true scientific basis for their gratitude—the gratitude which glorifies, not personality, but God, and then "speaks with authority," healing sickness and sin.

GORIZIA

The town of Gorizia, on the way from Italy to Trieste, is the capital of the "county" of Gorz and Gradisca. The present count is the Emperor Franz Josef himself. "Except for a brief interval in Napoleonic times, it has always owed allegiance," we read in the Manchester (England) Guardian, "to a German empire beyond the Alps, and historically it forms no part of Italia Irredenta, unless we go back to imperial Rome." For centuries it was held by counts as a fief of the empire, reverting to its Habsburg overlord in 1500. Yet German is spoken by only one per cent of the population in the county, while Italian is the language of one third and Slavonic of two thirds. The town has three names, German, Slavonic, and Italian. They are respectively Gorz, Gorizia, and Gorici. Three languages are necessary for street names and public notices. The counts of Gorz had their castle on the hill which commands the town. "From the triple sixteenth-century walls which encircle the castle ruins the old town creeps down the hill to the plain where the modern town spreads itself out amid rich southern vegetation. Gorizia is the Austrian Nice, a mild winter resort, with the gray rushing Isone for its Mediterranean."

Earlier Poems of Milton

The earlier poems of Milton are among the most lovely in the English language. Lycidas is, for those who understand what poetry means, the most lovely of all. There is nothing anywhere, quite like this poem. The lingering, elaborate harmonies, interrupted in pause after pause, by lines of reverberating finality; and yet sweetly, slowly leading on to a climax of such airy, lucid calm—it is one's "hope beyond hope" of what a poem should be.—John Cowper Powys.

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(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor from reproduction of a pencil sketch; date unknown)

The Schuyler Mansion, Albany, N. Y., As It Was in Colonial Days

"Philip Schuyler of the Pasture" was how they styled him, to distinguish him from his cousin Philip Schuyler of the Plains. When his great yellow brick mansion was built in 1762 it was named "The Pasture," and it was long a landmark on the headlands beside the Hudson, till Albany grew up thickly round it. Streets here today are named Philip, Catharine and Elizabeth, the last commemorating the only one of the pretty Schuyler girls who married to please her parents. She chose Alexander Hamilton, but the husband of each of the other daughters nevertheless turned out a worthy citizen of the young republic.

Losing friends General Schuyler among the least known and at the same time most deserving of early patriots; deserving for his silent fidelity, his quiet performance of duty, without thought of applause. He put all he had and was at the service of the revolutionary cause and posterity awards him tardy laurels.

The old house, which is being restored, was the scene of many a momentous meeting. Here came the Crown governors of New York to be entertained in the handsome salon with its blue

stain furniture, presided over by "sweet Kitty Van Rensselaer." Here was a gracious and simple hospitality which delighted all her guests, from Benjamin Franklin, who never noticed what he ate, to the Marquis de Chastellux, who was a judge of a dinner on sight, and in the American wilderness yearned for the fleshpots of Paris.

Here came the Livingstons, Van Rensselaers, Ten Broecks, Van Cortlandts, names that record the Dutch ascendancy in New Netherlands. They show, too, why a simple democracy prevailed in Rensselaerwyck even after it took a name of the Duke of Albany and York; and why when young Philip Schuyler came of age he set aside the English law of primogeniture, which gave him his father's estate, and divided it, share and share alike, with his brothers—yes, and his sister, too.

The Schuylers were good friends of the Indians, who were welcome guests at the old house, until a day recorded by a tomahawk mark on the handsome balustrade. This was after the Revolution, when General Schuyler, like other prominent Americans, was the object of an unsuccessful plot of abduction for ransom. Hamilton came early to the Schuyler house, came, saw and was conquered, as we have seen, though the engagement with Miss Betsy was not consummated till they were all at headquarters with Washington—whose letters to Schuyler, signed "Yours affectionately," Hamilton had the entrée to the Schuyler house not long after the days when, a dreamy poetic lad of seventeen, he had addressed the Great Meeting in the Fields at New York which pledged their word to Boston that they would stand with her. Lafayette, Clinton, Stouven, Knox, Duane and many another name enriches the roll, and shining above them all is Washington, who visited General Schuyler after the peace. Gates was a guest here when the Schuylers knew that he had come to supersede the general in command. Schuyler laid and carried out the plans that delayed Burgoyne's approach to Saratoga, a delay which probably turned the whole tide of the Revolution. Yet it was Gates who received Burgoyne's sword, while Schuyler stood by in civilian dress. One of Schuyler's plans had been to destroy the crops, and a picture by Leutze shows Mrs. Schuyler flinging a blazing grain on their Saratoga estate. Burgoyne was sent to the Schuyler house at Albany, and tradition tells his gratitude for Mrs. Schuyler's kindness. But perhaps the visits of the most tragic significance were those of Aaron Burr, later the antagonist of Hamilton.

After the war came the great lawyers, Jay, Kent, Gouverneur Morris, consult-

ing Schuyler, who was a warm supporter of the plans for a federal constitution. Then Schuyler's homelier civic duties, as promoter of the Erie canal, brought to him Elkanah Watson and the great European engineers. The French visitors with Rochambeau came north to see the historic battlefield, at Saratoga, and the fame of the Schuyler mansion is perpetuated in the "Travels" of de Chastellux. The master carpenter of the old house was John Gaborial, whose oaken beams are still held together with his sturdy pegs. His name is a reminder how near Albany was to French Canada, of old. Mrs. Schuyler, who signed his accounts in her clear, firm hand, was of course of the Van Rensselaer family, in whose behalf the first Philip Schuyler, a young captain from Amsterdam, engaged in that energetic set-to with the emissaries of the Dutch West India Company which repented its concessions to the powerful Van Rensselaer patroons.

Genius

They say that he has genius, I but see That he gets wisdom as the flower gets hue, While others hive it like the toiling bee; That, with him, all things beautiful keep new, And every morn the first morn seems to be— So freshly look abroad his eyes of blue. What he has written seems to me no more Than I have thought a thousand times before. Nathaniel P. Willis.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt, German book collectors have been searching out Turkish incunabula, which, until a short time ago, were known only to a small circle of orientalists.

"In no civilized country in the world," says the German paper, "was the art of printing books introduced so late as in Turkey. On the one hand the sultans feared that their throne might be threatened by its means, and subsequently it was the hierarchy that frustrated all attempts to establish a press. The Jewish and Greek presses worked in secret, for the hierarchy alone was privileged to transcribe books, and derived a large revenue from that industry which was carried on in all the monasteries.

"The hierarchical influence was so strong that Ahmed III., who erected the first press in 1726, was obliged to yield to it, and to forbid the printing of the Koran and its commentaries, as well as of canonical and legal works. Printing progressed very slowly, for up to 1743

only seventeen works in twenty-two volumes had appeared. In 1747 the press was shut down, but was reinstated in 1755 upon the accession of Osman II. The printing house had two directors, one of them a Hungarian convert to Islam named Ibrahim Effendi, and the other an Italian. The greatest difficulty was the lack of capable compositors, and there was also a want of good types, all of which had to be cast at

MUSIC IN PICTURE PALACES

From the articles that occasionally appear in the papers on the subject of music in the picture houses, one gathers, says E. N. in the Birmingham (England) Daily Post, that quite a number of people are beginning to see that the question may be an important one some day. When one remembers what the music was like in those places at first, and what it is like in the best of them today, the evolution is seen to be extraordinary; yet it has come about so gradually as to have been unnoticed by most people. Bit by bit the better sort of picture houses have added to their musical forces, till in some of them that I could mention the musical performances are the only things that make many of the pictures tolerable. Several of the more expensive London houses have extraordinarily good organs and competent little orchestras; while in the best provincial houses the band is quite good enough for a musician to listen to with pleasure. Speaking of two of the Birmingham picture houses, the writer says that if these houses were to publish a list of the high class music they had given their patrons the general public would be astonished. A little while ago, he says, I strolled casually into one such place and found the pianist playing Beethoven's "Isolde." It is one of the most difficult piano solos in existence, and only an unusually good pianist would dream of attempting it in public, even to a picture palace audience. I have heard, from time to time, Bach's Aria, Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture, Sibelius' "Valse Triste," Grieg's "Peer Gynt" music, arrangements of "Madam Butterfly," and "La Bohème," and numberless other things of the same high order; and mostly very well played indeed. Sometimes the phrasing and the general reading showed

conclusively that the string players had had experience in good orchestras.

I have already urged, the writer says in conclusion, that there is a vast field of possibilities open to the genius who shall combine music with the right kind of wordless cinema play—how impressive, for instance, a good deal of "Tis-tan" and "Parsifal" could be made in this way. What we want is a long scene that shall be self-explanatory, thus getting rid of the irritating alternation of pictures and descriptions, that shall admit of beautiful staging and beautiful gesture, and to which music can appropriately be wedded. The idea is roughly that of a cinema ballet. If a starting point is needed, it could be found in the scene in the Elysian fields in Gluck's "Orfeo," which would tell its own story on the cinema and tell it beautifully, and could be accompanied by its proper music—music which perfectly reproduces for the ear the impressions made by the scene on the eye.

DID SCOTT VISIT WAVERLEY?

Sir Henry Craik makes some interesting observations in a recent letter to the Scotsman (Edinburgh), on the subject of Waverley. Replying to a writer who stated that Scott "had never seen the place," and ascribed his choice of name to the chance of meeting it in a chronicle, Sir Henry says he is inclined to doubt this. "About 1880, when I was engaged on the biography of Swift," he writes, "I visited, amongst many other places linked with memories of Swift, the mansion of Moor Park, so closely associated with the story of Swift and Stella. The identity of Waverley was then unknown to me. But while I was staying there a visit to the neighboring,

greatest rarities of the book market: a Turkish grammar in the French language, which appeared in 1728, and was dedicated to Cardinal Fleury by Holdermann, a German. Other productions of the press which are worthy of mention are 'The Naval Wars of the Turks,' by Mustapha Hadschi Khalifeh, and 'The War of Bosnia against Austria,' by Omar Effendi. All these books are very rare. They were issued in editions of three hundred copies each, a number which still constitutes an edition in the east as compared with the one thousand copies of an European edition. Even at that time the books were not cheap, as no copy could be sold without the stamp of the tax collector, who levied a tax of one aspr (about twenty pennings, according to present-day reckoning) for every forty pages of print. Many of these incunabula," the Berlin newspaper concludes, "are in England, where interest was shown in the productions of the intellectual world in Turkey, when that country was to Germany still the distant dreamland of the Arabian Nights."

Chief Work

Still has my chief work been
Rather to make me clean,
As he must be who will
Go forth 'mid thronging men
And stretch his forward ken
Onward and upward still.

—Robert Lowell.

and very memorable, ruin was proposed. I have ever since been convinced that Scott must have visited the place and been charmed by the name when on a pilgrimage of the same sort as my own. It was in 1814 that Scott's "Life of Swift" was published. Waverley appeared in 1815. What is more likely than that he visited Moor Park when gathering material for his biography, and that the name then struck his fancy? It is not the only reminiscence of his work on Swift, the writer goes on to say, which has left its trace in the novels. "The description of Dr. Vernon's appearance follows, almost exactly, that which has been recorded as Stella's."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915

EDITORIALS

Building Permanent Roadways

How much the taxpayers of the United States have lost in the last fifty years through the practise of makeshift road building it would be impossible to say. It would probably amount to the enormous total expenditure on roadway rebuilding, to say the least, and such a method of figuring would take no account of the cost of time, of delays, of the wear and tear on vehicles. In the beginning, settlers were obliged to do the best they could with the means and the material on hand, and probably no reasonable person in these days will criticize them for the crudity of their processes. If farmers, they had to have roads of some kind to the market towns, and for anything in the nature of a trail or a lane over which they could drive a yoke of oxen or a team of horses they were grateful. But speaking for the greater part of the country, all this was of more than fifty years ago. Since the close of the civil war, at least, means and material for better road building have been in the hands of public bodies. There has been great improvement in highway construction during the half century, of course, but it has been improvement accompanied by enormous waste, and throughout great areas the roadways of today, laid at great cost and presenting in most cases, perhaps, an inviting appearance, are of merely temporary construction. They lack the foundations that will demand no more than careful maintenance in the future. In most cases they are destined to crumble and to call for reconstruction.

A protest against this kind of road building and a demand for work that will deserve to be called permanent are heard in Minnesota, a state that in recent years has been striving toward thoroughness in all directions. The authorities of the county in which Minneapolis is situated have recently made some appropriations for the construction of new roads. These are to be graveled or macadamized roadways. They are, in other words, to be makeshifts. They will do to bridge over the present need. In a few years they will have to be rebuilt. What they are certain to cost for reconstruction later on, added to what they cost now, would pay for the building of roads of lasting quality. This is the occasion of the protest and demand. Maintenance of poorly constructed highways means a constant drain on the public funds. Roads laid on substantial foundations are the most economical in the long run, no matter how much higher the cost, because they are laid to stay. Ordinary care will preserve them in good condition for years; an occasional top dressing will carry them not merely through decades but through centuries.

The English roads and most of those on the continent were so built. The construction of their foundations in many instances dates back to Roman times. Neither in Minnesota nor in any other state of the American Union is there any real necessity for the kind of curtailment of expenditure that compels resort to the makeshift and the temporary. The obligation of this generation to build for the future, not altogether for itself, should be recognized. It is not economy to persist in public work construction of any kind that must be done over again periodically. Whatever is done should be done well. If this shall be accepted as the motto of communities in road building, and lived up to, there will be less occasion a few years hence to apologize for the condition of the city street or of the rural highway.

Vancouver's Insistent Appeal

A REQUEST, backed by the leading business interests of Vancouver, B. C., that a customs inspector in the interest of Canadian manufacturers be appointed for New York, has been in the hands of the Dominion government authorities at Ottawa for some time without bringing more than a discouraging reply. The Dominion minister of customs, that is, wrote in response to the request: "No country in the world does this kind of thing." Yet, according to information in possession of the Daily Province, the United States is at least one country that does this kind of thing, that government being represented by a customs inspector for the port of Vancouver. It may be, of course, that the United States representative is not designated as a customs inspector; he may be a commercial agent, an attaché of the consulate, or a direct employee of the department of commerce, but this is neither here nor there; what Vancouver wants is that the Dominion government shall do everything that is proper and possible to do to conserve and to promote, through the medium of a competent servant stationed in New York, the interests of the Pacific coast of Canada.

The Board of Trade of Vancouver does not propose to let the matter rest where it is now. That body was recently addressed by the president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, who pointed out that manufacturers in the east were anxious to cooperate with those of the west in urging upon Ottawa compliance with the request. The transportation committee of the association named is in receipt of a resolution from the executive committee indorsing the request "in the interest of the Canadian manufacturers doing business in the province of British Columbia." There is every indication that Vancouver merchants will pursue the matter until the Dominion government shall take some step toward advancing the commerce of the port through proper representation in New York.

Contrary to a belief that had gained some ground, it is now held by those engaged in forwarding the business of the port that the railroads are not adverse to the proposition. They realize, it is said, that in the building up of the port of Vancouver industry will expand. "The development of the port of Vancouver," says the Daily Province, "is far more important to every

railway which touches here than the encouragement of the long haul overland. The haul from here to the prairies, if stimulated by the development of the coast, is of infinitely greater importance." To the long-distance observer, the thing of paramount importance in this connection is the determination with which Vancouver and British Columbia are pressing their claims upon the attention of the central authority. Stagnation cannot be possible where there is manifest among business men so lively an interest in public affairs.

Academic Freedom and Youth

STUDENTS in the Wharton school of finance, University of Pennsylvania, have gone on record formally as demanding the right to hear issues of economics, politics and social reform discussed by persons, within and without the faculty, who are of various types, temperaments and opinions. In taking this position the undergraduates run counter somewhat to alumni opinion, and they challenge the governing authorities of the school. The position of the officials is one of disinclination to countenance teaching or speaking that is radical in tone, and that runs counter to the public opinion of the vicinity.

Having commented from time to time on the gravity of the issue of academic freedom as it shapes itself in contemporary American life, The Christian Science Monitor desires to call attention to a new factor in the problem, namely, undergraduate opinion asserting itself in behalf of liberty. Often in the past it has seemed as if only the suspected teachers and the trustees or regents were concerned with the issue. At other times graduates have interposed and have insisted on fair play. More recently, as we have pointed out, professors have federated for defensive purposes and hereafter will exercise their own opposition to what seems to be any injustice done to a free-thinking or free-speaking teacher.

But all the time the most important persons to be considered, they for whom colleges and universities come into being, have not found voice. Their youth, their immaturity, their status of tutelage and receptivity, have all been supposed to be reasons why they "should be seen and not heard" when controversy has arisen. But here come the Wharton school men and say that they do not wish to be treated as if they were callow youth, unable to make choice between thinkers and thoughts, ideas and ideals. They spurn the theory that they must hear only one side or interpretation of a problem. They decline, in short, to be considered as fit only for a specific intellectual diet. They want to sample the wares of many venders.

Whatever bearing the incident may later have on the settlement of a case that is steadily attracting national as well as local attention, it even now is significant because of its introduction of a new factor into a recurring controversy that arises in state-controlled as well as in privately-endowed institutions. It will hardly be argued by the most ardent champion of liberty that colleges can be run by as well as for their students. There are limits to liberty which mature men can define with wisdom born of experience. Nevertheless a university may well hesitate before it runs counter to the student demand for light and truth, through whatever channel these may proceed.

Baltimore's City Song

THE mayor of Baltimore offers a prize of \$250 to be paid for an accepted poem on "Baltimore," one suited to become a civic hymn and therefore to be clothed with a musical garb. Competent judges have been selected, and the contest is on.

It is true that seldom does rivalry of the kind give work of the very highest order, but, on the other hand, it need not be mediocre nor fall below the needs of the hour. Much depends on the contestants and the willingness of artists of the first order to compete. Entirely apart from the pecuniary award the honor of having written a classic municipal song is only less than that of composing a national air. Consequently there is nothing in the goal aimed at that is at all mean or insignificant. Quite the contrary. Nor is there anything intrinsically belittling in a contest with a money prize as an additional reward to the victor, especially when the donor is the city acting through its chief official.

Our impression is that, as city-planning as a fine art evolves in the United States, as community-consciousness deepens and broadens and takes on more enduring forms, as city flags, city pageants and city stadia multiply, it will be as natural for cities and towns to have their own civic hymns as it is for the nations to have theirs. For local patriotism is to expand during the next quarter of a century. The reaction against "nationalism" carried to its extreme will probably work in two ways: one favorable to internationalism and the other to localism. There is to be more "home rule," more community feeling, more definite effort to assimilate divergent classes and races, better instruction by school, church and press as to local history and grounds for community pride, and more frequent assembling of the people for civic festivals and pageants and community statecraft. All the arts are to have their share in this new era's fruiting out of pride and affection; and music naturally is to be called upon to come to the aid of the poet in giving a song to the people which will be theirs in a distinctive way, making it nonusable by any other community because it is so colored with significance, peculiar to the city of its birth.

Nitrogen Wastes and Reserves

AN eminent authority in production of fertilizers, addressing a recently convened conference of men who produce such wares for tillers of the soil in the United States, did well to insist that relief from paucity of certain supplies might most easily come through economies and changes in present uses of fuel. In other words, he urged concentration of attention on capture of the nitrogen now freed by ordinary processes of combustion, which, if seized and set at work in the soil, would vastly

increase the crop returns. That is to say, pending more successful and general use in the United States of the method of deriving nitrogen from the atmosphere which has been proved commercially feasible in Europe, he would resort to a method that if developed only calls for seizure and use of reserves now in hand and usually wasted.

A combination of the pecuniary and technical resources of the makers of fertilizers and the federal agricultural bureaus no doubt will be busy during the near future in aiding crop producers to continue their labors without suffering much inconvenience from the shutting off of foreign-produced fertilizers. The war already has forced upon interested persons and industries more rigorous search for deposits of potash which can be worked in a way to make good former imports, and continue to do so when peace comes. What with the explorers in the fields and the investigators in the laboratories it is a lively pace that is being set by the combined commercial and technical forces, all busy trying to meet the clamorous demand of farmers, fruit growers, florists and other soil-tillers. Certain it is that the demand will not abate until the need is met; and the pressure is sure to induce discoveries, modifications of outworn processes, and salvage of values now wasted.

Mississippi Raising Corn

MISSISSIPPI, long one of the greatest of the cotton-growing states, and a state to which the criticism on the single crop was largely directed, is rapidly becoming one of the greatest of the corn states. Its acreage of corn has expanded marvelously since the diversification propaganda was set on foot. Four years ago corn production in Mississippi ran to 28,000,000 bushels, which was considered a tremendous cereal crop for a cotton state. Two years later its production of corn reached 66,000,000 bushels. Last year unfavorable conditions lowered the yield to 60,000,000. This year, it is estimated, the corn crop will not be less than 100,000,000 bushels.

It is a remarkable and significant fact that this yield, great as it is, will just about meet the average annual consumption of corn in the state. To go back no farther than 1911, Mississippi had in that year a deficit in its corn crop of no less than 72,000,000 bushels. This it had to meet by buying outside. It did not, for it could not, buy it in the South, because the rest of the South also had a corn deficit. The money taken in for cotton went out largely for corn and other foodstuffs which the South could have raised, but did not.

Whatever Mississippi farmers who have planted corn this year may obtain for their cotton—and the price per pound may be low—they can count as gain, for they will not be compelled to exchange it for food. Moreover, with 100,000,000 bushels of corn at their back they will not, because of lack of food or feed, be driven to accept the first offer from the cotton buyer, nor will they necessarily, in the event of depression as a result of the embargo, be driven to sacrifice the staple at panic prices.

A big corn crop in Mississippi, with the spot cash price running between 80 cents and \$1 a bushel, comes very near spelling economic independence for its farmers. Similar crops in all the southern states would come very near freeing that section of the United States from all the alarms, and causes of alarm, now connected with the cotton industry. "Less cotton and more corn" is a slogan the South can adopt not only with profit to itself, but, temporarily at least, with satisfaction to the rest of the country.

Some Aspects of Modern Socialism

THE provisions of the British munitions bill which deal with the limitation of profits were described by Mr. Lloyd George as an effort at honest socialism. Some years ago a well-known English Liberal politician said "We are all socialists." This statement is true—with reservations. When a small section of the body politic is found to be enriching itself at the expense of the rest of society and the necessities of the moment are being utilized for the benefit of the few, the attitude of most people to such exploitation is akin to that of so-called socialists.

There is an unfortunate atmosphere of vagueness about the term socialism. It is easier to define what modern socialism is not than to state precisely what it connotes. It may mean very much or very little, and there is considerable misapprehension amongst the public generally as to its aims. The invasion by the state of what has been considered hitherto the province of the individual, and this has taken place on an increasing scale recently in Great Britain not only without opposition but with the consent of the nation, is in itself a form of socialism. If the word is modern and not of the happiest coinage, the ideas underlying it go back in the centuries. Its exponents have been made responsible for many extravagant opinions with regard to the family and individualism, owing to the general ignorance of the aims of its more thoughtful sponsors and to the fact that these aims can never be attained except by a gradual evolution of human thought.

Like the ever-changing phenomena with which it is concerned, the expression of socialism, which has not always been happy or wise, must differ from time to time; it is not therefore either a definite system or a stereotyped dogma, it is merely a tendency. Because, in a degree, it invades individual rights, socialism has appeared to many in the light of a destructive creed; but in its highest aspects modern socialism, which has become a political development, is constructive in its aim to maintain liberty through the control of the economic circumstances of existence. As a political movement its success depends upon the prevailing public opinion of the day. It can only stand in so far as it makes for what is just and right. In the politico-economic sense it is an effort to discover the highest form of co-operation amongst the units which compose society, and, though its aim is definite, its methods vary constantly with the ever-changing currents of human motives.

With these methods many may and do disagree; the sincerity of the more thoughtful social reformers com-

monly dubbed socialists, few can doubt. The age of political enfranchisement is making way for that of social expansion. Society is always readjusting itself. It bids fair to rearrange itself shortly upon a wide scale by means of collective control for the promotion of a more general well-being amongst its members. Socialism, after all, is but a conscious effort in this direction.

Notes and Comments

THE educational registration council in England has now been in office for three years, and it is expected that the preliminary register will be published next year. This register should prove an encouraging record to trained teachers; it includes already over 10,000 names and so is full of promise for the teaching profession, for whose unity the council has done valuable work. Notwithstanding the different views which have been represented upon it, it is gratifying to know that representatives of both higher and lower grades have worked together loyally in their efforts to frame conditions of registration generally acceptable to all concerned.

STATISTICS for the year 1914-15 as to waning exports of agricultural machinery from the United States indicate the extent to which one of the largest of the national industries has been affected by the interruption of peace. Funds that formerly were put into plows, binders and reapers are now going into cannon, and harvests that might have been gathered with ingeniously devised labor-saving machinery will now be garnered in primitive ways by women, veteran men and prisoners of war. Thus is obscured that vision of the day when implements of war were to be turned into implements of agriculture. But it is coming nevertheless!

A REFUND of \$15,000,000 is being made to owners of Ford automobiles who purchased their machines since Aug. 1, 1914, in accordance with a promise of the company of that date, that if 300,000 of its machines should be sold during the ensuing year each buyer would receive a refund of from \$40 to \$60. The 300,000 point was reached on the afternoon of July 16. The Ford Company wishes this refund considered strictly in accordance with its profit-sharing policy. Thinking people will be glad so to regard it, and equally glad to encourage with their approval a policy that, if generally employed, would bring the consumer and the producer to something like the same plane of interest. The company is able to carry on this great rebate distribution because of the extraordinary sale of its product. To this sale every purchaser of the year contributed, and in the profits every such purchaser is to share. The thing is remarkable, but it bears the stamp of equity, and such distributions should be less remarkable in future.

THE nation's loss is the University of Illinois' gain. F. H. Newell, who has been the director and creator of the United States reclamation service and given it an unrivaled standing among the bureaus for economy, efficiency and honesty of administration, has joined the faculty of an institution which has just had \$5,000,000 come to it from the state treasury and which knows an expert, how he should be treated and how paid. Unfortunately there are reasons for believing that had there been less politics and spoils hunger back of recent congressional treatment of this reclamation service bureau it still might be having its affairs shaped by Mr. Newell.

A CALL went out in the Hawaiian islands recently for a supply of reading matter to be sent to sailors of the United States gunboat Princeton stationed at Samoa. The local newspapers, notably the Star Bulletin and the Advertiser, took charge of the matter, contributed generously themselves and forwarded books, magazines, newspapers and so forth by the Ventura, which left Honolulu, southbound, on July 12 for Pago Pago, where a mail steamer touches only once in every twenty-eight days. There are 170 men on the Princeton and their plea for reading matter, it is interesting to note, was brought to Honolulu by A. E. Livingstone, son of the famous African explorer.

IF ALL the farmers of the United States were to take the surplus of their yearly production—grain, cotton, flour, meal, hides and skins, wool, sugar, meats, and so on—represented in the annual exports of the country, and make a bonfire of it, the world would stand appalled at such an exhibition. The aggregate value of such exports annually is \$5,000,000,000, a sum that corresponds to the amount of a war loan authorized recently by a single belligerent European nation. It is one of the many remarkable things connected with war that the drain it imposes upon industry is concealed largely from those who sooner or later must make good the waste.

PEOPLE familiar with its eccentricities will not be surprised to learn that the Missouri river a short time ago formed a new channel over valuable bottom land, near Wellington, Mo., leaving twelve miles of Camden bend, its old channel, a currentless slough. The Missouri river at flood tide has never stopped to consider bends or banks when bent upon changing its course through the alluvial of one of the richest valleys of the world. It has to be held in by main force, so to speak, for large sections of its length, and there are times when it is entirely indifferent as to whether it will run under a bridge or around it. Yet the federal government has expended millions in an effort to keep it within its bed.

THERE is a tendency to discredit commission government just at present because the commission-governed city of Nashville, Tenn., has recently suffered severely from the dishonesty of a municipal employee. It is hardly necessary to say that non-commission cities have been known to suffer in a similar way. This, however, is not the point. The point is that no style of charter, old or new, will govern a city as it should be governed, automatically. If the citizens of a community leave everything to the form of their government, trusting it to perform functions which they are in duty bound to perform themselves, they will, of course, be disappointed.